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Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme



# Annual Report

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1961

JOHN WARRACK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

CHRISTOPHER A. WOOD, M.A.P.H.I., M Inst.P.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER 1961

**Page 1.**—Section 2. For “Infections” read “Infectious”.

Section 3. Section 28. Second line. delete  
“Part”.

**Page 6.**—After Dental Staff insert Health Visitors. Next  
line for “Courtley” read “Courtly”.

**Page 7.**—Second Name. For telephone No. 67582 read 65782.

**Page 11.**—6th line. For “satisfistics” read “statistics”.

**Page 19.**—Second paragraph 3rd line insert 16.  
Third paragraph 6th. line insert 24.

**Page 26.**—First paragraph 2nd. line. For “as” read “are”.

**Page 29.**—First paragraph 5th line. For “aging” read  
“ageing”.

**Page 31.**—In Table 16. For 1661 read 1961.

**Page 39.**—First line. For B. F. Glanville read V. F. Glanville

**Page 45.**—Fourth paragraph 2nd. line. For “and nurse”  
read “and a nurse”.

**Page 62.**—Fourth paragraph 3rd. line. For “is” read “in”.

**Page 67.**—Sixth paragraph 2nd. line. For “wolrd” read  
“world”.

**Page 68.**—Third paragraph 10th. line. For “avialable” read  
“available”.

**Page 70.**—First paragraph 7th. line. For “seperate” read  
“separate”.

Second paragraph 1st line. For “arrival the”  
read “arrival of the”.

**Page 71.**—13th. line. For “pastuerised” read “pasteurised”.

**Page 77.**—Third paragraph 3rd. line. For “drap” read  
“drab”.

**Page 88.**—First paragraph 2nd. line. For “remained” read  
“remainder”.

**Page 92.**—Fifth paragraph 1st. line. For “premies” read  
“premises”.



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**Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme**  
**HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE**

(as at 31st December, 1961).

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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (ex-officio).  
Councillor J. G. Jones (Chairman).  
Councillor W. E. Welsby (Vice-Chairman).  
Alderman T. Bethell.  
Alderman W. Evanson.  
Alderman W. Nixon.  
Alderman F. N. Salmon.  
Councillor K. Brayford.  
Councillor T. Byrne, J.P.  
Councillor D. A. Fletcher.  
Councillor Mrs. B. C. Jones.  
Councillor Mrs. E. Jones.  
Councillor C. G. Mothershaw.  
Councillor L. Pritchard.  
Councillor Miss E. Shaw.  
Councillor J. T. Wantling.  
Councillor Mrs. L. Whalley.

# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

## MEDICAL OFFICERS—

John Warrack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health, Borough School Medical Officer and Borough Welfare Officer.

Hugh Rintoul Morrison, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 26th May, 1961)  
George T. MacCulloch, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 1st June, 1961).  
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer and Deputy Borough Welfare Officer.

## Assistant Medical Officers—

David L. Lewis, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.  
Donald R. Morris, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## Maternal & Child Health Service—(Part-time Staff)

R. H. Canter, M.B., Ch.B.  
T. Craig, M.B., Ch.B.  
C. B. Franklin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.  
A. G. Mowat, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. R. Raby, M.B., Ch.B. D(obst.) R.C.O.G.

## Dental Staff—(Part-time)

R. G. C. Dempster, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.)  
  
Mrs. A. J. Bateman, Miss M. Boulton, Miss I. M. Courtley,  
Miss J. M. Forrester, Mrs. H. B. Hadgett, Mrs. E. Hollinshead,  
Miss E. Millington (Appointed 1/10/61), Mrs. D. Robinson  
(Resigned 28/2/61)  
Miss M. Shingler, Miss E. Steele, Mrs. H. Wood.

## Midwives—

Nurse E. Adderley (Appointed 18/11/61) 23, Clive Road, Wolstanton. Tel. No. 51809	Nurse J. Edge, 23, Jason Street, Newcastle. Tel. No. 64417.
Nurse G. A. Evans, 12, High Street, Porthill, Tel. No. 52846	Nurse D. Frost, (left Sept. 1961) 7, Sparch Hollow, May Bank. Tel. No. 64962.
Nurse V. F. Glanville, 88, Arnold Grove, Porthill. Tel. No. 51439	Nurse L. M. Mathers, (Relief 88, Arnold Grove, Midwife) Porthill. Tel. No. 51439
Nurse M. B. Ruscoe, 6, Downham Road, Knutton. Tel No. 724292	Nurse E. Taylor, 75, Peartree Lane, Crackley, Chesterton. Tel. No. 52451
Nurse E. L. Thomas, 5, Dart Place, Clayton. Tel. No. 65506	



## **General Nurses—**

Nurse N. H. Bailey,  
284, Dimsdale Parade.  
Wolstanton.  
Tel. No. 51925

Mr. E. T. Byatt  
8, Derby Place,  
Clayton.  
Tel. No. 67582

Nurse S. Dudley,  
115, London Road,  
Chesterton.  
Tel. No. 52577

Nurse N. Gilligan,  
25 Woolliscroft Avenue,  
May Bank.  
Tel. No. 67454

Nurse E. Hicks,  
12, Sparch Hollow,  
May Bank.  
Tel. No. 65887

Nurse C. Mullineux,  
101, Church Street,  
Silverdale.  
Tel. No. 724318

Nurse L. Burns.  
48, Barracks Road,  
Newcastle.  
Tel. No. 66553

Nurse O. Davies,  
67, Northwood Lane,  
Clayton.  
Tel. No. 57496

Nurse M. Fowell,  
"Helvellyn",  
Crown Bank, Talk.  
Tel. No. 7212266

Nurse D. Hall,  
16, Oldcott Cres.,  
Goldenhill.  
Tel. No. 7212547

Nurse E. J. Lunt,  
30, Hassam Parade,  
Wolstanton.  
Tel. No. 51924

Nurse E. D. Titley,  
99, Seabridge Lane,  
Clayton.  
Tel. No. 65938

## **Nursing Supervisor—(Part-time)**

Mrs. M. E. Hill, 7, Northfield Drive, Biddulph.

Tel. No. Biddulph 3289

## **Home Help Organisers—**

Mrs. E. M. Tweedale  
Mrs. M. E. Walton (Part-time)

Home Tel. No. 32981  
Home Tel. No. 69653

## **Social Welfare Worker—**

Miss E. M. Taylor (Part-time)  
236 Trent Valley Road, Oakhill

Home Tel. No. 48384

## **Mental Welfare Officers—(Part-time)**

Mrs. G. Hengstenberg  
Mr. D. B. Pearce  
Mrs. N. G. Van Someren

Home Tel. No. 47219  
Home Tel. No. 51672  
Home Tel. No. 51055

## **Welfare of Physically Handicapped—**

Welfare Officer (Part-time)  
Mr. N. Brown, 12, Croft Street, Newcastle.  
Deputy Welfare Officer (Part-time)  
Mr. Dawson, 12, Croft Street, Newcastle.

## **Chiropodist—(Part-time)**

Mr. C. E. Wood, M.C.H.S.

### **Public Health Inspectors—**

C. A. Wood, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C., Cert. Meat Insp.  
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

T. H. Evans, M.A.P.H.I., A.Inst.P.C., Cert. Meat Insp.  
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent.

R. F. Crosbie, Cert. Meat Insp. (Appointed 1/11/60)  
District Public Health Inspector.

J. W. Millington, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp.  
District Public Health Inspector.

D. B. Morris, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp.  
District Public Health Inspector.

B. J. Simcock, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. for Meat and Other Foods.  
District Public Health Inspector.

R. P. Tabbitor, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat Insp.  
District Public Health Inspector.

E. Warrillow, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Insp.  
District Public Health Inspector.

C.C. Wood, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,  
District Public Health Inspector.

### **Public Health Assistant—**

M.J.M. Rigby.

### **Clerical Staff—**

Chief Clerk :

Mr. R. Montague

Senior Shorthand Typist—

Mrs. D. Warrillow

Clerk Shorthand Typists—

Miss G. Bennett

Miss M. A. Maddocks (Appointed 1/10/61)

Mrs. G. Palin (Resigned 29/9/61)

Mrs. E. Plant

Mrs. A. Scarisbrick (Resigned 21/7/61)

Mrs. J. Shufflebotham Resigned 10/11/61)

Mrs. R. Tagg (Appointed 13/11/61)

Mrs. M. Timmins

Miss J. C. Wareham (Appointed 14/ 8/61)

Clerks—

Miss N. Bentley

Miss Z. Cooper

Mrs. B. Cunningham

Mrs. M. E. Pearce

Junior Clerks —

Miss C. Bourne  
Miss J. Ford (Resigned 29/1/61)  
Miss J. Poole

**Clinic Food Sales Staff—**

Miss N. Moran (Full-time)  
Mrs. A. Bates (Part-time)  
Mrs. E. M. Birch (Part-time)  
Mrs. F. M. Jones (Part-time)  
Mrs. U. Norton (Part-time)  
Mrs. M. Ryles (Part-time)  
Mrs. H. Stevens (Part-time)  
Mrs. D. M. Rhodes (Relief)



Public Health Department,  
6, Queen Street,  
Newcastle-under-Lyme,  
Staffordshire.

July, 1962.

Telephone : Newcastle, Staffs. 67801/2/3

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1961.

As 1961 was the first complete year in which the delegated Health and Welfare Services had been operating under the control of the Borough Council an opportunity was taken to remodel the Annual Report.

More detailed information than previously has been given concerning the many services administered from the Health Department and comments have been made under each section. In view of this the necessity for highlighting particular parts of the report in this introduction, as I have done in the past, no longer exists.

Staff changes during the year have been as numerous as usual. In May my deputy, Dr. H. R. Morrison, departed to a post in the North Riding, and was replaced on 1st June by Dr. G. T. MacCulloch whom I have had much pleasure in welcoming to the Staff.

It remains only for me to express my appreciation of the interest shown in Health and Welfare matters and the administration of the department by members of the Borough Council and to thank my fellow officials of the Borough for their co-operation during the year. As always I place on record also my grateful thanks to all my staff, medical, technical, nursing and clerical for their assistance and loyalty during 1961.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WARRACK

SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND VITAL  
STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Census 1961  
Rateable Value of the Borough  
Sickness Rates  
Vital Statistics  
Births  
Deaths  
Mortality Rates

## CENSUS 1961. ENGLAND AND WALES

There have been censuses every ten years since the series began in 1801, broken only in 1941 when the Second World War prevented a census being held. The Sixteenth Census of the population of England and Wales was taken on the 23rd April, 1961. In the latest Census new questions were included to distinguish those out of employment and those not able to work because of sickness, the number of hours worked by persons (both men and women) working part-time, and, in case of men working part-time, their previous full-time occupation. To reveal the sex, age distribution and occupation of highly qualified scientific and technological personnel another new question sought information about scientific and technological qualifications.

New information was sought also on the direction and characteristics of population movement, on housing tenure and the availability of hot water supply. Finally to analyse the size and other characteristics of private households, particulars of persons usually living in the household, but who were absent on Census night, were asked.

### Census Report—Preliminary Report:—

The Preliminary Report received in June 1962 contains provisional figures for population, male and female, and private dwellings and households.

As at midnight on Sunday, 23rd April, 1961, the total figures for population of England and Wales were as shown in Table 1. These figures include all persons on land or in vessels anchored or in mooring in England and Wales, but exclude civilians, members of the armed forces, and merchant naval personnel overseas.

**Table 1.**

**Population** (at midnight Sunday, 23rd April, 1961).

#### England and Wales

MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL POPULATION
22,298,899	23,772,705	46,071,604

The ratio of females to males is 1,066 per 1,000.



Table 2, which follows, shows changes in population by births, deaths and migration.

**Table 2.**  
**Changes in Population by Births, Deaths and Migration**  
**(thousands)**

Period	Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Natural Increases	Net Migration
1951-1961	2,314	7,121	5,159	1,962	352

The increase in the population of 2,314,000 is more than any previous ten year intercensal period since 1901-11, while increases in both births and deaths have not been topped since the period 1911-21. Nevertheless the natural increase in population (excess of live births over deaths) amounted to 1,962,000. In addition there was a net gain by migration from other countries of 352,000.

**Table 3.—Population Density**

COUNTRY	PERSONS per SQUARE MILE
England and Wales ..	790
Netherlands .. ..	893*
Belgium .. ..	769*
Mauritius .. ..	839*
Japan .. ..	642*
India .. ..	313*
U.S.A. .. ..	49*

\* 1958 figure

As can be seen from Table 3 only one other major European country, the Netherlands, is more crowded than England and Wales.

The concentration of population in England and Wales, of course, is more intense than this figure suggests for more than one half of the total population is aggregated in 184 urban local authority areas of 50,000 or more, while more than one third of the total population lives in the six major conurbations (Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside, West Midlands, and Greater London).

**Geographical Variation in Population Growth**

In the past ten years there has been a general movement of population from the North of England and from Wales to the South, especially to the Eastern and Southern regions, although the Northern parts of the Midlands have had some slight gain. In Staffordshire, West Bromwich C.B., Aldridge U.D., Brierley Hill U.D., and Newcastle-under-Lyme have all shown substantial increases in

population. The figures for 1931, 1939, 1951 and 1961 are as shown in Table 4 below :—

**Table 4.—Population Increase**

	Population				Increase per cent. per year		
	1931	*1939	1951	1961	1931–1939	1939–1951	1951–1961
Newcastle-under-Lyme .. ..	54,739	64,460	70,036	76,433	2.02	0.71	0.87

\* 1939 figure is mid-year estimate.

### Area of the Borough

The area of the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, as shown in the 1961 Census, is 8,882 acres.

### Private Households and Dwellings

Table 5 shows the figures for private households and dwellings enumerated in the Preliminary Report of the 1961 Census.

**Table 5.**

AREA	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS				PRIVATE DWELLINGS			
	1961	1951	INTERCENSAL INCREASE		1961	1951	INTERCENSAL INCREASE	
			NUM- BER	PER CENT			NUM- BER	PER CENT
NEWCASTLE-U-LYME M.B. ..	24,223	20,637	3,586	17.4	24,512	19,821	4,691	23.7

### RATEABLE VALUE of the BOROUGH

The Rateable Value of the Borough is £827,837 and a one penny rate in the pound (General Rate) produces £3,334.

### SICKNESS RATES in the BOROUGH for 1961

I am indebted to Mr. J. Milner, Manager of the Newcastle-under-Lyme office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for the information in Table 6 below.

**Table 6.—Claims Received during 1961**

Sickness Benefit ..	20,124
Injury Benefit .. ..	2,362
Maternity Benefit ..	1,757

## VITAL STATISTICS

	Male		Female		Total	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Live Births ..	672	697	599	652	1271	1349
Legitimate ..	644	673	582	629	1226	1302
Illegitimate ..	28	24	17	23	45	47
Stillbirths ..	13	17	20	21	33	38
Legitimate ..	11	16	19	20	30	36
Illegitimate ..	2	1	1	1	3	2
Infant Deaths ..	18	15	16	13	34	28
Legitimate ..	18	15	16	12	34	27
Illegitimate ..	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	1
Total Deaths ..	418	424	359	387	777	811

	Newcastle-under-Lyme		England and Wales	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
Live Birth Rate—per 1,000 estimated population	16·8	17·6	17·4	17·9
Stillbirth Rate—per 1,000 live and stillbirths ..	25·3	27·4	19·7	18·9
Infant Mortality Rate—per 1,000 total live births	26·8	20·75	23·2	24·1
Infant Mortality Rate—per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	27·7	20·7		
Infant Mortality Rate—per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	nil	21·3		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks)—per 1,000 live births .. .. .	18·1	13·3	15·6	15·5
Maternal Mortality Rate—per 1,000 live and stillbirths .. .. .	nil	nil	0·38	0·33
Mortality Rate (Crude)—per 1,000 population ..	10·3	10·6	13·1	12·0

Total Live and Stillbirths .. .. . 1,387

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) .. 3·5

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) .. .. . nil

## BIRTHS

Comparative statistics of births within the Borough for the years 1936-1961 are shown in Table 7, on page 20.

Live births registered during the year number 1,349 (697 males and 652 females). The Birth Rate for 1961 is 17·6 per thousand compared with 16·8 per thousand for 1960. The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1961 is 17·4. The live birth rate for Newcastle-under-Lyme has remained fairly steady for the last ten years, averaging about 17 per thousand while that for England and Wales as a whole has increased gradually from 15·3 to 17·4 per thousand.



Of the 1,349 live births registered, 47 or 3·5 per cent were illegitimate. This rate, which was 3·36 per cent of the total live births in 1938, increased during the war years to a peak of 7·78 in 1945, then decreased again to an average level of 3·2 for the last nine years.

## DEATHS

There were 811 deaths (424 male and 387 female) during the year giving a Crude Death Rate of 10·6 per thousand population. The Crude Death Rate for England and Wales as a whole is 12·0.

The following table, Table 8, shows the Crude Death Rate in Newcastle-under-Lyme in the period 1936-1961, with the comparable figures for England and Wales.

(NOTE — The “Crude Death Rate” is the number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to an area after correction for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased per 1,000 estimated population at the middle of that year).

**Table 8.**

YEAR	CRUDE DEATH RATE	
	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	ENGLAND AND WALES
1936	11·58	12·1
1937	12·65	12·4
1938	11·53	11·6
1939	10·82	12·1
1940	12·31	14·4
1941	11·56	13·5
1942	10·53	12·3
1943	11·11	13·0
1944	10·35	12·7
1945	11·28	12·6
1946	10·76	12·0
1947	11·19	12·3
1948	9·90	11·0
1949	10·23	11·8
1950	10·80	11·6
1951	11·37	12·5
1952	10·77	11·3
1953	9·45	11·4
1954	10·46	11·3
1955	9·88	11·7
1956	11·26	11·7
1957	11·17	11·5
1958	10·6	11·7
1959	10·6	11·6
1960	10·3	11·5
1961	10·6	12·0

It can be seen from Table 8 that the Crude Death Rate for Newcastle-under-Lyme is usually at least 1·0 below the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Table 9 below shows the causes of deaths in the Borough during the year. The figures for males and females are separate and comparative figures are given for 1960.

Table 9.—Causes of Death

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALE		FEMALES	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	418	424	359	387
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	6	1	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	2	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .	2	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	1	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	1	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	20	8	18	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .	42	35	5	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	1	20	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	—	3	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	34	34	37	34
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	2	4	3	1
16. Diabetes .. .. .	1	2	3	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	45	42	67	63
18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	76	79	42	50
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	5	4	12	11
20. Other heart disease .. .. .	38	42	60	77
21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .	20	11	17	11
22. Influenza .. .. .	—	33	—	12
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	21	30	12	31
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	38	21	6	16
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	13	15	4	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	4	2	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	3	3	3	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	5	1	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	1	3	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. .. .	5	2	8	5
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	24	28	27	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	5	6	2	3
34. All other accidents .. .. .	5	7	4	4
35. Suicide .. .. .	1	7	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	—	1	—

Table 10, on page 21 shows the distribution of deaths by separate age groups and sex for the year.

Table 11, on page 22 shows the frequency of the different causes of death since 1936. From this table it can be seen that

causes of death responsible for greater and smaller numbers of death than in 1936 are as follows :—

Greater	Smaller
Heart disease	Tuberculosis
Cancer	Bronchitis
Vascular lesions of the Central Nervous System	Congenital Malformations

Table 12 below shows these trends more clearly over the present century.

It will be seen that infectious diseases, the main killing diseases of 50 or 60 years ago have now been replaced by heart disease, vascular diseases of the central nervous system (cerebral thrombosis, embolism and haemorrhage) and cancer.

**Table 12.—Relative Frequency of Principal Causes of Death during this Century**

Causes of Death	Percentage of Total Deaths		
	1901	1951	1961
Heart Disease .. .. .	7.2	32.0	35.1
Cancer .. .. .	2.3	15.1	17.0
Vascular Disease of the Central Nervous System .. .. .	*	16.0	13.0
Pneumonia .. .. .	9.2	2.5	7.5
Bronchitis .. .. .	14.1	6.3	4.6
Tuberculosis .. .. .	7.7	2.6	0.4
Influenza .. .. .	0.5	3.4	5.6
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	0.5	2.1	2.0
Violence .. .. .	2.1	3.5	3.8
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	1.1	1.4	0.9
Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Intestinal Infections ..	20.0	0.8	0.8
Other Defined and Ill-defined Causes ..	35.3	14.3	9.3

\* Included under Heart Disease.

### Deaths from notifiable diseases

Table 13, on page 23 shows the deaths from notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) during the year. There were 64 deaths at all ages. Six of these were under the age of four years, and 58 over the age of 45 years. There are now few deaths from the common infectious diseases in childhood, whilst pneumonia, still maintaining its prevalence, has become a terminal disease.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were two deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and one



death from other forms of the disease as is shown, under the age periods, in Table 14 below.

**Table 14.—Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1961**

Age Periods	DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 .. ..	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 .. ..	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15 .. ..	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 .. ..	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35 .. ..	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45 .. ..	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55 .. ..	—	—	—	1
55 and under 65 .. ..	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards .. ..	1	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	1	1	—	1

**Stillbirths and Infant Mortality**

There were 38 stillbirths—a rate of 27·4 per thousand live and stillbirths during the year. As can be seen from the comparative statistics in Table 8, on page — the Stillbirth Rate has gradually decreased from 1935 when the figure was 72·83 per thousand total births.

**Infant Mortality**

In Newcastle-under-Lyme during 1961, 28 children died under one year of age giving an infant mortality rate of 20·8 per thousand live births. This rate is 6·0 per thousand lower than the rate for 1960. The rate for England and Wales as a whole for 1961 is 21·6 per thousand. Comparative statistics for the last twenty five years are given in Table 15a, on page —. Also included is the figure for 1901 (60 years ago). It is interesting to note that sixty years ago ten times, and 25 years ago three times, as many children died in the first year of life as do today.

**Neo-Natal Mortality**

The neo-natal mortality rate (the rate of deaths occurring during the first four weeks after birth) was 13·3 per thousand live births. This compares with a figure of 15·5 per thousand for England and Wales as a whole. Table 15b compares the neo-natal mortality rates for the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme with England and Wales in the period 1958-1961.

**Maternal Mortality**

It is most gratifying to note that there have been no deaths due to child birth in the Borough for the last three years. Table 15c shows the rate for Newcastle-under-Lyme compared with England and Wales in the period 1936-1961.

TABLE 7.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS. LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS. 1936-1961

Year	Legitimate Live Births		Illegitimate Live Births		Stillbirths		Total Live Births	Total Live and Stillbirths	Live Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population		Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	Stillbirth Rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Newcastle	Eng. and Wales		Newcastle	Eng. and Wales
1936	536	463	11	12	25	19	1022	1066	16.7	14.8	2.25	41.28	40
1937	541	527	19	15	35	30	1102	1167	17.62	14.9	3.09	55.7	39
1938	563	527	21	17	37	32	1128	1197	17.79	15.1	3.36	57.65	38
1939	520	514	12	12	37	26	1058	1121	16.41	14.8	2.27	56.20	38
1940	551	556	21	14	18	29	1142	1189	17.87	14.1	3.06	41.15	37
1941	539	513	17	21	28	20	1090	1138	16.87	13.9	3.48	42.18	35
1942	577	526	21	22	32	17	1146	1195	18.09	15.6	3.75	41.0	33
1943	609	599	30	30	23	24	1268	1315	20.27	16.2	4.73	35.74	30
1944	679	632	43	32	28	31	1386	1445	21.88	17.7	5.41	40.83	28
1945	579	510	37	55	18	21	1181	1220	18.5	15.9	7.78	32.0	28
1946	671	597	44	31	24	22	1343	1389	20.1	19.2	5.58	33.12	27
1947	679	693	31	36	25	20	1439	1484	21.04	20.5	4.65	30.32	24
1948	587	613	26	41	18	18	1267	1303	18.28	17.8	5.28	27.63	23
1949	599	539	33	17	20	19	1188	1227	16.98	16.7	4.2	31.78	23
1950	584	498	28	26	20	17	1136	1173	16.10	15.8	4.75	32.56	23
1951	530	508	24	14	16	14	1076	1106	15.41	15.5	3.53	27.03	23
1952	559	491	24	20	13	11	1094	1118	15.67	15.3	4.02	21.46	22.7
1953	544	528	15	18	10	18	1105	1133	15.70	15.5	2.90	24.71	22.5
1954	582	516	20	22	17	9	1140	1166	16.06	15.2	3.68	22.29	23.5
1955	598	563	7	19	23	17	1187	1227	16.43	15.0	2.2	32.59	23.2
1956	585	589	21	22	15	21	1217	1253	16.63	15.6	3.54	28.73	22.9
1957	640	633	25	15	15	23	1313	1351	17.81	16.1	3.04	28.12	22.5
1958	642	629	26	17	21	20	1314	1355	17.7	16.4	3.3	30.3	21.6
1959	630	617	22	18	14	15	1287	1316	17.2	16.5	3.1	22.0	21.0
1960	644	582	28	17	12	20	1271	1304	16.8	17.1	3.5	25.3	19.8
1961	673	629	24	23	17	21	1349	1387	17.6	17.4	3.5	27.4	19.1

TABLE 10.—CAUSE OF DEATH IN THE DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE GROUPS MALES (YEARS)								AGE GROUPS FEMALES (YEARS)								TOTAL
	0—	01—	05—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75+	0—	01—	05—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75+	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	36
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	1	—	—	12	11	10	—	—	1	—	2	15	9	7	68
16. Diabetes	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	36	105
18. Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	—	36	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	21	129
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	15
20. Other heart disease	—	—	—	1	1	10	3	24	—	—	—	—	1	9	13	54	119
21. Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	22
22. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	45
23. Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	14	4	1	—	1	1	2	4	19	61
24. Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	37
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
31. Congenital malformations	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents	7	—	—	2	3	8	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	5	6	16	61
34. All other accidents	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	9
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	11
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
TOTAL, Separate Age Groups	15	1	3	4	20	131	104	146	13	2	1	1	8	90	89	183	811
TOTAL, Males and Females, All causes	424								387								



CAUSES OF DEATH		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	48	42	36	33	28	36	31	39	24	45	36	26	30	35	22	19	19	19	11	14	5	12	10	7	4	7	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	7	1	5	3	1	4	3	5	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	6	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
3. Syphilitic disease	—	24	22	—	2	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Diphtheria	—	6	—	3	1	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	3	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Measles	8	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	2	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	103	87	106	79	96	97	117	91	101	105	97	110	119	129	15	19	13	23	24	24	8	42	26	26	33	47	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
15. Leukemia, aleukemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
16. Diabetes	11	14	7	3	5	8	6	7	6	5	10	7	4	6	67	59	54	51	59	64	87	73	75	70	71	68	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
18. Coronary disease, angina	40	38	41	45	73	64	67	85	62	70	85	91	82	85	100	101	96	91	92	92	126	94	126	126	112	105	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	
20. Other heart disease	204	217	209	263	204	182	177	182	193	223	214	268	212	236	16	11	15	11	20	20	32	31	15	11	17	15	
21. Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
22. Influenza	9	22	2	9	23	10	2	12	3	3	12	2	—	4	27	19	36	26	34	25	38	48	30	32	37	22	
23. Pneumonia	50	52	57	25	48	32	30	39	27	32	32	34	24	25	6	27	28	3	1	1	4	25	27	35	42	45	
24. Bronchitis	30	23	16	28	61	41	26	47	35	61	39	39	37	28	37	40	33	26	27	27	30	31	31	23	44	37	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	8	8	9	3	10	13	5	11	8	7	5	10	7	5	5	17	6	7	11	16	16	14	13	16	17	16	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	3	7	10	4	5	9	4	6	8	6	8	2	7	6	5	5	7	10	5	1	9	12	8	5	4	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	5	4	4	2	9	6	5	3	3	4	3	2	6	6	3	5	3	4	4	—	4	3	3	6	4	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	19	23	20	14	34	15	15	18	16	20	20	15	24	17	3	9	12	9	9	5	3	8	4	4	6	2	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	7	4	2	2	3	6	1	4	3	8	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations	28	52	36	37	45	48	42	37	35	26	49	40	28	34	10	11	8	9	9	1	11	7	11	9	13	7	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	91	108	106	96	96	112	77	70	93	70	73	67	77	66	84	81	88	60	56	63	66	67	67	59	51	61	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	26	56	36	28	8	14	16	5	6	7	9	8	2	7	10	7	4	4	11	7	7	8	11	15	7	9	
34. All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
35. Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
36. Homicide and operations of war	3	4	7	9	6	6	8	7	4	5	7	11	6	5	5	6	8	8	12	9	12	12	12	14	3	—	
ALL CAUSES	709	791	731	697	787	747	667	695	656	720	719	765	686	716	768	794	752	664	743	714	824	823	789	793	777	811	
MALES	346	417	395	369	410	403	348	342	343	348	368	382	367	356	389	420	376	324	365	375	446	437	427	405	418	424	
FEMALES	363	374	336	328	377	344	319	353	313	372	351	383	319	360	379	374	376	340	378	339	378	386	362	388	359	387	
YEAR	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	

TABLE 13.—DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1961

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS													
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AT ALL AGES		AT ALL AGES										
	AT ALL AGES	UNDER 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 years and over
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	61	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	48
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

TABLE 15a.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1901, AND 1936-1961. (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

	1901	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ..	151	59	58	53	51	57	60	51	49	45	46	43	41	34	32	30	30	27.6	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	203	63	70	58	52	60	75	54	49	40	37	54	42	32	36	36	36	42.0	34.4	25.4	27.0	20.5	17.5	25.1	22.5	26.8	20.8

TABLE 15b.—NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE, 1958-1961. (Rate per 1,000 Live Births)

	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ..	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5
Newcastle-under-Lyme	17.5	16.0	18.1	13.3

TABLE 15c. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 1936-1961. (Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
England and Wales ..	3.19	2.79	2.70	2.57	2.24	2.25	2.02	1.83	1.93	1.80	1.43	1.17	1.02	0.97	0.87	0.82	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.33
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	6.56	3.43	1.67	1.77	2.50	5.18	0.84	3.04	2.08	6.56	0.69	1.35	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.78	1.76	0.85	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00



INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whooping Cough  
Scarlet Fever  
Erysipelas  
Measles  
Poliomyelitis  
Meningococcal Infection  
Dysentery  
Pneumonia  
Tuberculosis  
Diphtheria  
Food Poisoning

## Infectious and Other Diseases

The numbers of notifications of infectious diseases received in the period 1936-1961 (25 years) as shown in Table 16, on page 31. The table illustrates the different trends of various infectious diseases over the past 25 years. Favourable trends are shown in the case of whooping cough and pulmonary tuberculosis. Unfavourable trends are shown with dysentery and food poisoning. The control of infectious diseases, therefore, would seem to be passing from measures of general hygiene to that of personal hygiene.

The total notifications of infectious diseases within the Borough during the year numbered 2,165, compared with 319 in 1960. This increase is due to an epidemic of measles and a considerable increase in the notifications of cases of dysentery over the previous year.

The age distribution of notified cases is shown in Table 17, on page 32. New cases of tuberculosis notified during the year are shown separately in Table 18, on page 33.

### Whooping Cough

Cases : 8. Deaths : Nil.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	111	301	137	54	163	146	13	8	199	8
Deaths .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

This disease has a world-wide distribution. It is an endemic disease with periodic epidemic expression as can be seen from the number of notified cases in 1956 and 1960. Recently in Great Britain whooping cough has shown a marked fall in its prevalence. This is almost certainly due to the protection conferred to infants by immunisation. With an increasing number of children receiving this protection and the introduction of combined vaccine for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, it is to be expected that more children will receive this protection and that the incidence will diminish still further.

### Scarlet Fever

Cases : 11. Deaths : Nil.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	134	45	94	73	33	104	119	39	38	11
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Erysipelas

Cases : 4. Deaths : Nil.

Year		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases	..	11	5	4	2	1	2	3	2	2	4
Deaths	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

These two diseases are caused by the same germs and both are no longer the diseases which filled whole wards of fever hospitals and led to complications such as nephritis, arthritis and otitis media. This is due to the fact that the germ which is responsible has lost its virulence. It must however be realised that at any time these diseases may revert to their original severity.

No one has died of scarlet fever in the Borough since 1940.

Measles

Cases : 1,790. Deaths : Nil.

Year		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases	..	1003	282	758	420	624	810	477	741	21	1790
Deaths	.. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The periodicity of measles with its fairly regular two-yearly cycle is well illustrated in Table 16. Although the incidence of this disease has not diminished since the end of the war the serious complications such as broncho-pneumonia and otitis media have been considerably reduced. This is undoubtedly due to the improved Social Services and the use of the antibiotics. The last death from measles within the Borough occurred in 1954.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis

Cases : 5. Deaths : Nil.

Year		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases	..	1	4	—	3	6	6	3	—	1	5
Deaths	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Five confirmed cases were notified during the year. This followed 1959 with no cases notified and 1960 with only one case. These five cases occurred in children all under the age of ten years. Four



of the children had never been immunised against poliomyelitis at any time and the fifth child, who had had two injections of the vaccine three years earlier, had not returned to complete her full course of protection.

Now that protection against this disease can be given by mouth it is hoped that all members of the community up to the age of forty years will avail themselves of the protection.

## Meningococcal Infection

Cases : 2. Deaths : 1.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	1	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	2
Deaths .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

The incidence of this disease has fallen considerably recently following the introduction of modern chemotherapy. If the disease is recognised early and it is not of the fulminating variety then complete recovery is generally the rule. One death occurred in an infant under the age of one year during the year. The last death in the Borough before this was in 1957.

## Dysentery

Cases : 221. Deaths : Nil.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	26	—	123	167	120	13	162	155	5	221
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

This is one of the most difficult diseases to control, the spread of which is undoubtedly assisted by poor standards of personal hygiene. As can be expected, therefore, the highest incidence is among children, where, in the great mass of infections, the spread is by direct contact. An infected case using the toilet inevitably allows some contamination of the seat which is touched by the next child who transfers germs to his mouth before washing his hands. The germs are also spread by indirect means such as contaminated foods, milk, water, and, by flies. It is important to remember that everyone is a food handler at some time and that the only means of preventing the spread of this disease is strict personal hygiene.

Pneumonia

Cases : 79. Deaths : 61.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	24	41	11	12	24	40	22	16	20	79
Deaths ..	28	21	27	27	30	27	35	42	33	61

During the year 61 persons died of pneumonia. As can be seen from Table 13, on page 23 all but three of these deaths occurred in persons over the age of 45 years while 48 of these deaths occurred in persons over the age of 65 years. Pneumonia, nowadays, is a disease which, due to the modern antibiotic drugs, is reserved for aging persons who, prior to infection have had their body resistance lowered by debilitating illness such as an attack of influenza.

Tuberculosis

Cases : 14. Deaths : 3.

Year	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	80	45	61	66	55	19	14
Deaths ..	39	28	45	25	6	9	3

Detailed statistics for 1961 are shown in Tables 10, 14 and 18, with particular reference to age group incidence. As can be seen from these tables, tuberculosis is today a disease of middle and later life. The high incidence of tuberculosis particularly among the younger age groups during the first quarter of the present century fell during the second quarter principally due to the rapid improvement in the social circumstances and the introduction of chemotherapeutic anti-tuberculous agents in 1948. The fact, of course, that the old person of today was the school child of fifty years ago, who grew up in a society of poor housing, unemployment and poor diet, seems to spotlight not only how these evils are a factor in the causation of tuberculosis but how a person who has lived under these social evils can be left prone to the disease for the rest of his life.

## Diphtheria

Cases : Nil. Deaths : Nil.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Notified Cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria is an endemic disease in temperate areas and only reveals an epidemic pattern when inadequate local immunisation allows numbers of susceptible persons to increase. Nowadays usually only single cases are recorded annually in Britain. The last death from diphtheria in the Borough was in 1955, and in that case the infection had been imported.

## Food Poisoning

Cases : 30. Deaths : Nil.

Year	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cases Notified ..	—	6	15	21	16	23	18	10	9	30
Deaths .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A summary of details of the outbreaks of Food Poisoning occurring in the Borough in 1961 is shown in Table 19.

Food Poisoning became a notifiable disease under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. During 1961, 30 cases were notified. This is the highest number of cases notified in the Borough since 1955 and although, in part at least, this increase can be accounted for by better reporting of cases and improved laboratory facilities for more accurate diagnosis of gastro-intestinal disorders, a real increase in incidence may be due to faulty food hygiene.



TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1936-1961

Infectious Diseases	Year																			
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	107	267	226	100	136	95	243	127	65	171	194	244	175	82	83	129	134	45	94	73
Diphtheria	19	258	229	35	20	63	117	50	17	13	21	12	7	11	9	2	—	1	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	5	5	4	2	1	3	5	6	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	62	85	53	53	65	60	46	52	38	27	28	34	26	17	20	27	24	41	11	12
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	3	3	3	5	3	5	2	6	7	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	13	14	9	23	6	8	8	9	9	4	5	7	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	2
Polio and Polio Encephalitis } Non-Paralytic	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	14	3	5	10	4	1	5	4	3
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	70	705	542	316	600	210	17	785	265	228	226	218	1003	282	758	420
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	117	52	231	94	24	83	61	93	168	784	192	111	301	137	54
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	—	1	1	5	40	26	—	123	167
Meningococcal Infection	5	2	—	1	12	16	8	8	2	4	2	2	1	4	6	1	1	6	15	21
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	2	1	1	1	12	—	1	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	63	72	73	49	33	46	63	67	67	50	72	69	66	72	60	72	73	61	75	49
	32	28	17	18	12	20	25	22	23	11	20	18	15	11	6	5	8	7	4	6

\*\* Not notifiable until Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1940.

\* Not notifiable until Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

TABLE 17—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING 1961

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	AT ALL AGES	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED AT ALL AGES										
		Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 65	65 years and over
		Age Unknown										
Small-pox .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	11	—	1	—	1	1	7	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	79	8	5	2	3	—	7	1	—	4	29	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica (Post-Infectious) .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic .. .. .	5	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	1790	50	165	241	263	248	773	27	6	1	1	15
Whooping Cough .. .. .	8	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	221	4	8	12	20	8	101	20	4	25	18	1
Food Poisoning .. .. .	30	2	4	1	3	—	3	2	5	4	6	—
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18.—New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified During 1961

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 .. ..	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 .. ..	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15 .. ..	1	1	—	—
15 and under 25 .. ..	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35 .. ..	—	1	—	—
35 and under 45 .. ..	2	1	—	2
45 and under 55 .. ..	—	—	—	1
55 and under 65 .. ..	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards .. ..	1	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	7	4	—	3

Table 19.—Food Poisoning

The following table shows the position regarding the cases of food poisoning which occurred in the Borough during the year :

(a)	Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected) as returned to Registrar General.				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
	—	7	11	12	30
(b)	Cases otherwise ascertained.				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
	—	2	1	—	3
(c)	Symptomless Excreters.				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
	—	—	3	—	3
(d)	Fatal Cases.				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
	—	—	—	—	Nil





PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES. DELEGATED.

Care of Mothers and Young Children  
Infant Welfare Centres  
Dental Clinic  
Premature Infants  
Day Nursery  
Midwifery  
Ante-natal Clinics  
Health Visiting  
Home Nursing  
Vaccination and Immunisation  
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care  
Chiropody Service  
Chronic Sick  
Part III Accommodation  
Hospital Discharges  
Social Welfare  
Domestic Help Service  
Night Help Service  
Neighbourly Help Service

National Health Service Act, 1946.

## SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### (a) Provision of Clinics

Two new Infant Welfare Clinics came into use during the year at Loomer Road, Chesterton, and Inglewood Drive, Porthill, replacing the centres at Broadmeadow, Chesterton, and Lily Street, Wolstanton. It is anticipated that the new centre at Knutton Lane, Knutton, will be completed early in 1962, replacing the present Clinic in the High Street.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Infant welfare sessions are held at the following Centres as follows :—

King Street, Newcastle	..	..	Monday	2 – 4 p.m.
Kingsbridge, Clayton	..	..	Tuesday	2 – 4 p.m.
Crown Street, Silverdale	..	..	Tuesday	2 – 4 p.m.
Inglewood Drive, Porthill	..	..	Wednesday	2 – 4 p.m.
St. Barnabas Church, Bradwell	..	..	Wednesday	2 – 4 p.m.
Loomer Road, Chesterton	..	..	Thursday	2 – 4 p.m.
High Street, Knutton	..	..	Thursday	2 – 4 p.m.

The Centres are used as food sales points and for the medical examination of infants and children up to the age of five years. The medical staff at the Centres include a doctor and a health visitor who advise the mothers on problems of infant feeding, and matters concerning physical and mental development. In addition to the normal routine of weighing and measuring of infants, vaccination and immunisation is provided at these centres.

During the year 336 Infant Welfare Sessions were held and 1,202 children under the age of one year made their first attendance at these centres. The use made of the service can be seen from the statistics in Table 20.

**Table 20.**

CENTRE	No. of children under 1 year attending for the first time	ATTENDANCES			
		Under 1 year	1–2 years	2–5 years	Total
King Street, Newcastle ..	211	2646	511	141	3298
Kingsbridge, Clayton ..	275	3218	329	177	3724
Crown Street, Silverdale ..	73	1778	446	577	2801
Inglewood Drive, Porthill ..	242	3125	773	743	4641
St. Barnabas Church, Bradwell	61	2073	415	331	2819
Loomer Road, Chesterton ..	218	3431	1134	847	5412
High Street, Knutton ..	122	1467	235	261	1963
TOTAL ..	1202	17738	3843	3077	24658

Average attendance of under five-year olds per session per centre during 1961=73.4.



(b) **Dental Clinic**

The facilities for examination and treatment supplied at the School Dental Clinic at Friarswood are extended to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under the age of five years. During the year a total of 19 patients were seen as follows :—

**Table 21.**

	No. examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthesia	Dentures	Radiography
Expectant and Nursing mothers .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children under five ..	19	19	16	—	11	32	6	—	—

(c) **Premature Infants**

A premature infant is one weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Many of these babies are healthy and need little more than ordinary care and management. The smaller ones, however, need expert care and attention to help them survive the ordinary rigours of early life.

Within the midwifery service, special arrangements are made for the care of premature infants in their homes, and those who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

An analysis of premature births in the Borough is included later in the report in Table 25 on page 41.

(d) **Day Nursery**

The Day Nursery provided within the Borough is at Liverpool Road, Cross Heath, and has 15 approved places for the under two's and 25 for the two to five age group. Throughout the year the places have all been occupied and in fact at the end of the year 30 children were awaiting admission. The average daily attendance of the under two's throughout the 12 months was 9·9 whilst the 2–5 age group averaged 19·6 daily attendance. The total attendances in the year were 7372.

The Day Nursery staff consists of the Matron, Deputy Matron, one other State Registered Nurse, two nursery nurses, one warden and six nursery students. The students obtain practical experience at the nursery and attend part-time for theoretical training at the Nursery Training Centre, Newcastle.

(e) **Private Day Nursery**

Under the Delegation Scheme the Borough Council is the registration authority for the purpose of the Nursery and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948, and there is one registered address within the town. This provides 10 places for children in the care of the owner. Supervision is exercised through the Nursing Superintendent, Mrs. M. E. Hill, who makes periodic inspections and reports to the Borough Medical Officer of Health.

**SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY**

For the purposes of the Midwives Act, Staffordshire County Council is the "Local Supervising Authority".

The Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme has an establishment of eight domiciliary midwives whose work is supervised by Mrs. Hill, the Nursing Supervisor. Mrs. Hill made, during 1961, three complete inspections of midwifery work, twenty-nine inspections of equipment and records, thirty enquiries under the Midwives Act, and twenty-six miscellaneous visits.

(a) **Midwife Ante-natal Clinics**

The Midwifery staff attend the various Centres in the town, where Mothercraft and Relaxation classes, and Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinic sessions are held.

The full programme for the Borough is shown in Table 22 below :—  
**Table 22.**

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>	<i>Type of Clinic</i>
King Street .. .. ditto. .. ..	Wednesday 2-4 p.m. Friday 3.0 p.m. following Drs. Clinic	Ante-Natal (Nurse Edge) Mothercraft (Midwives Glanville and Edge) (Alternate Fridays)
Inglewood Drive Port- hill .. .. do. .. ..	Tuesday 2-4 p.m. Tuesday 7-9 p.m.	Ante-Natal (Nurse Evans) Mothercraft } and (Nurse Adderley) Ante-Natal }
Kingsbridge Avenue, Clayton do. .. ..	Monday 2-4 p.m. Wednesday 2-4 p.m.	Mothercraft } Ante-Natal } (Midwife Thomas)
Loomer Road, Chesterton ..	Friday 6.0 p.m.	Mothercraft } and (Nurse Taylor) Ante-Natal }
Knutton and Silver- dale Infant Welfare Centres .. ..	Alternate 2-4 p.m. Wednesdays	Mothercraft } and (Nurse Ruscoe) Ante-Natal }

Nurse B. F. Glanville arranges for special cases to attend an Ante-Natal Clinic at her home on Friday evenings.

(b) **Ante- and Post-Natal Clinic with Doctor in Attendance**

An ante-natal session is held at the King Street Infant Welfare Centre on Friday afternoon of each week, with Dr. J. R. Raby in attendance. During 1961, 394 attendances were made at this Clinic and at the end of the year there were 18 patients on the register.

160 new patients made use of this Clinic during 1961, six patients subsequently attended the Clinic for post-natal examination.

(c) **Domiciliary Midwifery**

A summary of the work carried out in the Borough during the year by the domiciliary midwives is shown in Tables 23 and 24 below :—

**Table 23**

Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not present at time of delivery		
—	4	19	537	560	

No. Midwives qualified to administer analgesics	No. sets of apparatus for administration of analgesics		No. cases where analgesics were administered by midwives				No. cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives	
			when doctor present		when doctor not present at time of delivery		when doctor present	when doctor not present
8	Gas and Air	Trilene	Gas and Air	Trilene	Gas and Air	Trilene	14	373
	8	2	7	10	181	184		

(d) **Medical Aid Notices**

Medical Aid Notices issued by midwives in general practice to family doctors during the year numbered 313. Copies of these notices were sent direct to Staffordshire County Council as “Local Supervising Authority.”



(e) **Premature Births**

In 1961 there were 103 premature live births and 23 stillbirths notified, as follows :—

**Table 24.**

	Live Births	Still Births
Hospital Cases .. ..	69	21
Domiciliary Cases ..	34	2
Private Nursing Homes ..	—	—
Total .. .. .	103	23

These figures are adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area. “Private Nursing Homes” includes Nursing Homes and Maternity Hospitals and Homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Premature Births within the Borough during 1961 were, therefore, 9% of the total births. Of the live premature births 10 died within twenty-four hours and of the remainder, four died before the end of twenty-eight days. This information is given in more detail in Table 25.

TABLE 25.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS													PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS					
Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital*			Born at Home and Nursed entirely at Home			Born at Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th Day			Born in Nursing Home and nursed entirely there			Born in Nursing Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day		Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in Nursing Home	
	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hours of birth				Survived 28 days
(a) 3lb. 4oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	2	3	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—
(b) Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6 oz. (1,500 – 2,000 gms.)	13	1	12	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
(c) Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz. (2,000 – 2,250 gms.)	18	2	16	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(d) Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz. (2,250 – 2,500 gms.)	32	1	29	22	—	22	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
TOTAL	69	7	58	27	2	25	7	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	—

\* The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

## SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

### Staff

At the end of the year there were 10 health visitor/school nurses employed in the Borough. Mrs. D. Robinson resigned for domestic reasons on 28th February, 1961, after five years service as health visitor/school nurse and Miss E. Millington was appointed on 1st October, 1961, bringing the staff up to ten once again.

### Supervision

Supervision of the health visitors and the Health Visiting Service has been exercised during 1961 by Mrs. M. E. Hill who has made 33 inspections of health visitors' work during the period. Mrs. Hill has made 12 other supervisory visits with health visitors employed in their capacity as school nurses.

A summary of the home visits carried out by the health visiting staff during the year is shown in Table 26 as follows :—

**Table 26.**

No. Children under 5 years visited	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1		Age 1 and under 2 Total	Age 2 but under 5 Total	T.B. Homes Total	Aged and Other Cases Total	Total No. Families or Households Visited by H.V's.
	1st Visit	Total Visits	1st Visit	Total Visits					
3438	366	467	1248	4052	1863	2418	106	893	3200
<i>No Access Visits</i> —		46	—	530	265	327	29	30	

It is unfortunate that so much of the health visitors' time is wasted in "no-access" visits to homes where health visiting may be vitally necessary.

### Maternity Accommodation

Health visitors made 268 visits during the year relating to applications for maternity hospital accommodation on social grounds, and a report on each applicant was subsequently sent to the Hospital Management Committee via the Borough Medical Officer of Health.

### Visiting of Aged by Health Visitors

326 homes were visited and 352 aged people interviewed by the health visitors during the year. As a result it was possible to refer three cases to the Social Welfare Worker, Miss E. M. Taylor, for assistance, and 37 other old people were referred to various voluntary or statutory authorities for other types of help. Whilst it appears from these statistics that it was possible only to help 11% of the aged persons seen at home, it is often the company that the old person craves and frequently a reassuring conversation with a trained health visitor and the promise of future visits does much to relieve the monotony of old age.



Visiting of Hospital Discharges

All patients living in the Borough who are discharged from hospital to their own homes are notified to the Borough Medical Officer of Health by the Hospital Authorities. A home visit is then paid to each patient by the health visitor who reports back to the Borough Medical Officer of Health the services required to assist the convalescent patient to recover fully.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

Staff

The staff consists of ten district nurses and two part-time reliefs. During the year Nurse K. P. Whitehouse retired and Nurse E. D. Titley was appointed to the vacancy.

Supervision

Supervision of the Home Nursing Staff has been carried out by Mrs. Hill. Five complete inspections of general nurses' work have been made and also 61 miscellaneous visits. This latter group includes interviews relating to staff appointments, attendance at general nurses' meetings, and visits required for district re-organisation which are needed from time to time.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Staff performs one of the most vital tasks in the Local Health Authority Service and does much to reduce the number of applications for hospital beds. Table 27 below gives a summary of the work of these nurses in the Borough during 1961.

Table 27.

1	Medi- cal	Surg- ical	Infec- tious Dis- eases	T.B.	Mater- nal Com- plica- tions	Others	Totals	Patients included in 2-7 who were:—		
								65 or over at first visit	Under 5 at time of first visit	Had more than 24 visits during year
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No. of Cases attended	1069	209	—	1	5	31	1315	756	29	247
No. of Visits paid	21908	5149	—	8	48	258	27371	16874	490	15303

Due to the efficiency of this service, 291 patients in the acute category and 426 in the chronic sick category (who would otherwise have required hospital treatment) were nursed at home.

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### (a) Smallpox

During 1961, 231 persons received primary vaccination and 108 were re-vaccinated. Details are given below of the age groups in which smallpox vaccination was carried out.

**Table 28.**

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number vaccinated . .	50	70	40	19	52	231
Number re-vaccinated	—	2	5	5	96	108

Considering that the Borough has approximately 1,300 births per year, the total of 120 infants vaccinated represents a very small proportion of the infant population receiving protection against this disease. Whilst the disease is little known in the country these days, the occasional scare has arisen when cases from the Far East have made contact with the British Public.

### (b) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Rapid advances in the field of immunisation led to the modification of the immunisation schedule during the year. It had been the practice in the Borough to offer children protection against diphtheria and whooping cough using separate antigens whilst protection against tetanus was not included. On 12th September, however, the Minister of Health following the report of the Standing Medical Advisory Committee issued Circular 26/61 in which he advised the use of combined vaccines. As a result of this children can now be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus with a total of three injections of the triple antigen.

The following tables show the numbers of children protected during the year.

**Table 29.—Diphtheria Immunisation**

	Under 1 1961	1-4 1957/60	5-9 1952/56	10-14 1947/51	Total
1. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Borough (including temporary residents) . . . .	121	764	138	77	1100
2. Number of children who received during the year a reinforcing injection, i.e., subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age	7	85	322	74	488



Table 30.—Whooping Cough

Number of children having completed a primary course during the period ending 31st December, 1961 .. .. .	0-4 years	5-14 years	Total
	795	13	808

Of these 808, 653 received their initial course from staff at the Infant Welfare Centres, and 155 were completed by general practitioners.

TRIPLE ANTIGEN

Following the advice of the Minister of Health in Circular 26/1961 separate diphtheria and whooping cough antigens were replaced by Triple antigen during November. By the end of the year no child had received a full initial protection of three injections of this antigen and, therefore, no figures are available.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

During the year every effort was made to encourage children and young persons to become immunised against poliomyelitis. Protection was offered routinely to every child over the age of six months who attended the Infant Welfare Clinics ; consent forms were issued to all children prior to their medical inspection in school ; and evening sessions were held every four weeks at King Street Infant Welfare Clinic on Thursdays from 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. when immunisation was offered to all persons below the age of forty years.

A further effort was made by offering the services of a medical officer and nurse to the various factories and commercial and industrial establishments to immunise eligible persons on the premises. This was time consuming work but did succeed in getting many persons immunised who might not otherwise have been done. The total number of first injections given in this scheme by the end of the year was 293. Visits were made to nine separate industrial concerns.

In my report for 1960, I commented that a fourth and possibly subsequent injections might be required to maintain a high level of protection against poliomyelitis. A fourth injection was advised by the Minister in his Circular 15/61 dated 12th April, 1961, for the 5-12 year age group and was introduced in the Borough during the year. In view of the age groups concerned, vaccination sessions for the fourth dose were mainly linked with the school medical inspection programme. At the end of the year 2,383 children between the ages of 5-12 years had received a fourth injection. Table 31 below shows the numbers of immunisation procedures against poliomyelitis carried out during the year :—

**Table 31.**

Year		1960	1961
Persons given the 1st Injection during the year .. ..		183	493
Persons given the 2nd Injection during the year .. ..	Born after 1943 ..	6833	2643
	Born prior to 1943..	3901	2714
Persons given the 3rd Injection during the year ..		11039	14561
5-12 year age group given 4th Injection during the year (introduced during 1961) .. ..		—	2383

## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### (a) Medical and Surgical Comforts

A valuable auxiliary service to the nursing of patients at home is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society, who issued the undermentioned items during 1961 :

Three air beds, 106 air rings, 24 pairs crutches, 16 feeding cups, one female urinal, 48 bed-cages, 39 male urinals, 126 bed-rests, 73 bed pans, 128 rubber sheets, 46 wheel chairs.

The new distribution centre at Garden Street is open on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, 6.30 to 8 p.m. and is under the control of Mrs. A. Warrillow of 35 Emery Avenue, Newcastle.

The Centre at Church Schools, Church Street, Chesterton, is operated by Mr. R. Wright, 8 Edensor Street, Chesterton, who issues comforts on application. Suitable arrangements exist to cover Mr. Wright's absences when notices are displayed outside the centre informing the public where the temporary attendant can be contacted.

### (b) Chiropody Service

The free Chiropody Service for physically handicapped persons, expectant mothers, and the aged, continued in 1961. Sessions are held on one and a half days each week. Where the handicap or the age of the person precludes clinic attendance provision is made for a home visit to be made by the chiropodist on the request of the person's own medical practitioner. Attendances during 1961 were as follows :—

			Aged	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers
Clinic attendances	..	..	136	63	—
Domiciliary attendances		..	109	69	—

At the 31st December, 1961, there was no waiting list for Chiropody treatment amongst the groups for which the service provides.



The Chiropody Service for old persons, which was reported in my last Annual Report, operated by the Old People's Welfare Clubs, with financial assistance from the Borough Council, was gradually run down by mid-1961, and I fully expect that with this discontinuation the Local Authority Scheme will see a considerable increase in requests for treatment during 1962. It may in fact prove, that the three sessions allowed at the moment, will need to be increased to cope with possible increased demand.

(c) **Chronic Sick**

Elderly persons with some incurable disease, and who will require hospital care until their death, are in number, at least, far in excess of the present hospital accommodation available. It is necessary, therefore, to assess the patient's priority for admission to hospital not only on his medical needs but also on his social circumstances. Each such patient referred to me by a family doctor is visited by a health visitor who reports on the social circumstances under which he is living. The medical and social reports are then sent to the Geriatric Unit at Bucknall Hospital where the physician in charge determines the priority of admission.

Table 32 below shows the number of cases referred for chronic sick accommodation during the year.

**Table 32.—Chronic Sick Disposals**

Number referred .. ..	178
Number who died .. ..	38
Number admitted .. ..	92
Number on Waiting List ..	48

91 of the 92 cases admitted during the year were assisted in some way by the domestic or nursing services prior to admission. Of the 48 cases still awaiting chronic sick accommodation at the end of the year, 22 were receiving assistance in the following ways:—

Domestic Help .. ..	2
Social Welfare .. ..	3
District Nurse .. ..	1
Night and Domestic Help ..	3
Social Welfare and District Nurse	1
Social Welfare and Domestic Help	12

(d) **Part III Accommodation**

Applications for this type of residential hostel accommodation are dealt with by the County Council. Borough cases are referred to the County Welfare Officer as they arise and visiting and reporting on these cases is handled through Mr. Brown in his capacity as Area Welfare Officer to the County Council.

### (e) Hospital Discharges

An effective liaison is maintained between the Hospital Service and the Borough Public Health Department. All patients discharged from hospital are notified to the Medical Officer of Health so that the services of a district nurse or a home help can be supplied immediately to assist the convalescent patient to recover fully. Particular care is taken where school children are involved to inform the Borough Education Officer should the treatment create a special educational problem.

### (f) Social Welfare

This section of the report is a summary of the type of case which Miss E. M. Taylor meets in the course of her routine duties.

Miss Taylor has visited and arranged for special facilities to be provided as indicated in the table 33 below.

**Table 33.**

<p><i>Social Welfare</i></p> <p>No. of patients visited at home 640</p> <p>No. of patients visited in Hospital or Sanatoria .. 5</p> <p>No. of patients seen at office .. 161</p> <p>No. of patients seen at Clinic.. 147</p>	<p><i>Extra Nourishment</i></p> <p>No. of patients supplied—NAB 23</p> <p>No. of patients supplied—Vol. —</p>
<p><i>Clothing</i></p> <p>No. of patients supplied—NAB 4</p> <p>No. of patients supplied—Vol. 38</p>	<p><i>Bedding</i></p> <p>No. of patients supplied—NAB 16</p> <p>No. of patients supplied—Vol. 10</p>
<p><i>Nursing Equipment</i></p> <p>No. of cases referred for appliances etc., to :—</p> <p>(a) Nursing Equipment Depot (B.R.C.S. and St. John) .. .. 26</p> <p>(b) Other sources (from own stock) .. .. 30</p>	<p><i>Housing</i></p> <p>No. of cases recommended .. 7</p> <p>No. of cases rehoused .. 4</p>
<p><i>Travelling Expenses of Relatives Visiting Hospital Patients</i></p> <p>No. of new cases assisted .. —</p>	<p>No. of cases investigated and passed to other Departments 104</p> <p>Ministry .. .. 76</p> <p>Voluntary Society .. .. 103</p>

<p><i>Care of Old People</i></p> <p>No. of visits paid .. .. 241</p> <p>No. of old persons seen .. .. 233</p> <p><i>No. of visits</i></p> <p>“Social” reasons .. .. 13</p> <p>Cases referred to Borough Agencies 46</p> <p>Cases referred to outside bodies .. 133</p> <p>Old people seen <i>re-convalescence</i> 16</p>
--

**Expenditure**—During the year the Borough Council approved the following expenditure incurred in providing various cases with welfare services :—

		£	s.	d.
Convalescence	33 cases (plus fare in 31 cases)	270	14	3
Clothing	1 case .. ..	2	10	6
Extra Nourishment	3 cases .. ..	18	11	7
Total ..		£291	16	4

## SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

### Home Help Service

At the end of the year there were 145 home helps employed (whole-time equivalent 63·7) assisting 484 homes within the Borough. Of these 484 cases, 469 had been receiving help throughout the year. On the whole, the service tends to be mainly a “free” service for the aged. The cases who make some contribution to the service are relatively rare and few expectant mothers call in home helps for confinements.

### Night Help Service

This section of the report last year stated that the Night Help Service at the end of 1960 rested mainly on one employee. This regular night help resigned during 1961 and Night Help is now provided from the ranks of the regular home helps willing to do night work. During 1961 it was possible to assist twenty homes by providing this service and at the end of the year two home helps were employed in the capacity of night help.

### Neighbourly Help Service

During the year eight people were employed in this service, which is designed to cover cases in which invalids need frequent supervisory visits. Neighbourly help is usually provided by a neighbour who is willing to undertake the responsibility of seeing to the applicant's needs in short but frequent visits. The rate of pay for helps in this branch of the Home Help Service is 4/6 per day.

### Supervision

The two Home Help Organisers Mrs. Tweedale (full-time) and Mrs. Walton (part-time) continued to be responsible for the organisation of the Home Help Service within the Borough during 1961. This is a service which is continually expanding and the pressure on these two members of the staff increased towards the end of the year. It may be necessary during 1962 to make an approach to the County Council with a view to increasing the establishment of Home Help Organisers to two full-time officers to serve the town.



The statistics below in Table 34 summarise in terms of visits the work of the Home Help Organisers during the year and the types of case assisted.

**Table 34.**

Type of Visit	Number
Number of visits to applicants for employment as Home Helps	147
Number of investigations at homes of applicants for Home Helps	486
Number of homes visited already being assisted .. ..	5229
Number of investigations of complaints .. .. .	7
Total number of visits in the Borough .. .. .	5869

The number and type of cases assisted during the whole of 1961 is given below in Table 35.

**Table 35.**

Type of Case	Total	Cases included in total in which help taken before 1961 ..
Maternity cases, including expectant mothers .. .. .	25	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	3	3
Chronic sick, including aged and infirm ..	528	367
Others .. .. .	101	53

This table shows clearly the preponderance of the service to the aged.



SECTION 4.

WELFARE SERVICES.

Blind and Partially Sighted  
Deaf and Hard of Hearing  
Physically Handicapped

## WELFARE SERVICES

The day to day running of the Welfare Services has been delegated to the Borough Council by the Staffordshire County Council.

This Service deals with the welfare of the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity.

Statutory powers for the provision of this service are contained in Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1958.

### (a) WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

The field work in this service is carried out by the Staffordshire Association for the Blind which is affiliated to the Southern Regional Association. Two home visitors serve the Borough in a part-time capacity. They are :—

Miss E. M. Pover, The Sheiling, Keele Road, Newcastle, and  
Mrs. E. M. Whipp, 17 Court Lane, Wolstanton, Newcastle.

The home visitors supervise the welfare of all afflicted persons in this category, instruct and advise in handicrafts and also complete the preliminary reports which are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health when application for registration is first made.

### New Registrations during 1961

In 1961, 23 persons were examined for possible registration as blind or partially sighted, and 15 of these had been registered by the end of the year, 10 as partially sighted and five blind. Total registrations within the Borough at 31st December were :

**Table 36.**

Category	Male	Female	Total
Blind .. .. .	53	72	125
Partially Sighted .. .. .	16	19	35

Table 37 below classifies by age groups the blind persons registered in the Borough.

Table 37.

Classification of Registered Blind Persons by Age Groups

AGE-YEARS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0	—	—	—
1	—	—	—
2	—	—	—
3	—	—	—
4	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—
11-15	—	—	—
16-20	1	1	2
21-29	3	2	5
30-39	5	3	8
40-49	1	1	2
50-59	7	9	16
60-64	5	4	9
65-69	7	7	14
70-79	12	23	35
80-84	5	10	15
85-89	6	9	15
90+	1	3	4

Table 38, which follows, shows the number of local blind persons who are employed.

Table 38.—Distribution of Local Blind Persons

Classification					Male	Female	Total
Children under five years	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
„ attending school	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
„ in Home for Blind	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Adults. Not Employed.	16-59 years	..	..	..	6	10	16
„ „ „	60-64 years	..	..	..	4	4	8
„ „ „	65 years and over	..	..	..	31	52	83
„ Employed in Workshops for the Blind	..	16-20 years	..	..	—	—	—
		21-39	„	..	5	—	5
		40-49	„	..	—	1	1
		50-59	„	..	2	2	4
		60-64	„	..	1	—	1
		65+	„	..	—	—	—
„ Approved Home Workers	16-20	„	..	..	—	—	—
	21-39	„	..	..	2	1	3
	40-49	„	..	..	—	—	—
	50-59	„	..	..	—	1	1
	60-64	„	..	..	—	—	—
	65+	„	..	..	—	—	—
„ In other Employment	16-20	„	..	..	—	—	—
	21-39	„	..	..	2	—	2
	40-49	„	..	..	—	—	—
	50-59	„	..	..	—	1	1
	60-64	„	..	..	—	—	—
	65+	„	..	..	—	—	—



Table 39 classifies by age groups the partially sighted persons registered in the Borough.

**Table 39.**  
**Classification of Registered Partially Sighted Persons by Age Groups**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0- 1 year ..	—	—	—
2- 4 years ..	—	—	—
5-15 „ ..	—	1	1
16-20 „ ..	1	—	1
21-49 „ ..	2	1	3
50-64 „ ..	4	2	6
65+ „ ..	9	15	24
Total ..	16	19	35

(b) **WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING**

No new registrations were made during 1961. At the end of the year the total number of registered persons in these categories was thirty-five deaf and dumb and one hard of hearing.

The welfare of this group is handled by the North Staffordshire Deaf and Dumb Society, although the Register is maintained in the Borough Health Department.

(c) **WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS**

During the year, on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, the Area Welfare Officer or his Deputy visited six new cases and all six were placed on the register of physically handicapped persons maintained in the Borough Health Department.

**New Registrations 1961—Analysis of Disabilities**  
**Table 40.**

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary T.B.	1	—	1
Paralysis ..	1	2	3
Encephalitis ..	1	—	1
Hemiplegia ..	1	—	1
Total ..	4	2	6

## Age Groups—New Registrations

Table 41

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16-25 .. ..	1	—	1
25-35 .. ..	—	—	—
35-45 .. ..	2	1	3
45-55 .. ..	—	—	—
55-65 .. ..	1	1	2
65+ .. ..	—	—	—

At the end of the year there were 72 physically handicapped persons on the register. The following table, Table 42, is an analysis of these cases as coded by the Disabled Persons Employment Act 1944.

Table 42.

Code	General Classes	Male	Female	Total
F	Arthritis and rheumatism .. ..	5	3	8
G	Congenital malformations and deformities .. ..	1	1	2
H/L	Diseases of digestive and genito-urinary system (not T.B.), heart, circulatory system, respiratory and skin .. ..	15	1	16
Q/T	Injury to head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk. Injury or disease upper and lower limbs and spine .. ..	9	2	11
V	Nervous diseases—epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, polio, hemiplegia, sciatica .. ..	14	13	27
U/W	Neuroses, psychoses, nervous diseases not in V .. ..	2	2	4
X	T.B. (respiratory) .. ..	2	—	2
Y	T.B. (non-respiratory) .. ..	—	1	1
Z	Not specified above .. ..	—	1	1

The tables which follow (43, 44 and 45) show the age distribution, living conditions and employment conditions of all physically handicapped persons on the Borough Register at the end of 1961.

**Table 43.—Age Groups—all cases on the register.**

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
16-25	6	6	12
25-35	4	4	8
35-45	6	10	16
45-55	12	3	15
55-65	12	1	13
65+	8	—	8

**Table 44.—Living Conditions.**

Living Conditions	Total
Living with family .. ..	68
Living alone .. ..	2
In lodgings .. ..	1
Hospital/Residential care ..	1
Total .. ..	72

**Table 45.—Employment Conditions.**

Employment Conditions	Total
Working or looking for work .. ..	11
Working at REMPLY .. ..	4
Capable of home work or occupational therapy .. ..	30
Attending Day Centre .. ..	—
Not capable of any form of employment .. ..	27
Total .. ..	72

During the year all physically handicapped persons were visited in their homes. The needs of the severely disabled were assessed, practical help afforded and holidays arranged.

### **Holidays for Physically Handicapped Persons**

Each year Staffordshire County Council arrange a holiday for physically handicapped persons and this year nine places were allocated to the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. In this way nine physically handicapped persons from the Borough spent from the 5th to the 12th of May at Pontin's Camp, Brean Down, near Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

### **Handicrafts for Physically Handicapped Persons**

In appropriate cases handicrafts are carried out at the person's home. Instruction and supervision is undertaken by the handicraft instructor, Mr. Armstead.



SECTION 5.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Mental Health Act of 1959, which became fully operational on the 1st November, 1960, completely revolutionised the care of the mentally disordered. Repealing all previous Lunacy, Mental Treatment and Mental Deficiency Acts, the Mental Health Act, 1959 introduced new terminology. All forms of mental ill-health are now termed "Mental Disorder", of which there are four main types, viz :—Mental Illness, Severe Subnormality, Subnormality, and Psychopathic Disorder. "Mental (and Mental Deficiency) Hospitals" are now referred to as "Psychiatric Hospitals"; "Voluntary Admission" to hospital is now "Informal Admission"; and compulsory admissions to hospitals are now referred to as "Admission for Observation" or "Admission for Treatment". Patients admitted to hospital because of a mental disorder are no longer "Certified".

The terms "Mental Deficiency", "Mental Defective", "Idiot", "Imbecile", "Feeble Minded" and "Moral Defective" are no longer used. The duties of the "Duly Authorised Officer" are now combined with the duties of the "Mental Health Officer" and the new post designated as "Mental Welfare Officer".

The duties and functions of the Local Health Authority under this Act include the provision of residential accommodation, the provision of Centres and other facilities for Training, the appointment of Mental Welfare Officers, the Exercise of Functions in connection with Persons Placed Under Guardianship, and the provision of any Ancillary Services which may include amenities like Day Centres, Holiday Homes, or Social Clubs.

On the 1st August, 1960, through a Delegation Scheme, amended on the 1st February, 1961, under the Local Government Act, 1958, the Borough Council assumed control of the Mental Health Service with the exception of the provision of residential accommodation. The Service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health from the Public Health Department at 6 Queen Street, Newcastle, whilst the Mental Welfare Officers work from Brampton Trees, Hanover Street, Newcastle. The staff there consists of three Mental Welfare Officers and a clerk/typist. A full twenty-four hour service is provided by the Mental Welfare Officers, one of whom is always on call to deal with cases in emergency. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved under paragraph 5 of the Mental Health (Hospitals and Guardianship) Regulations, 1960, as "Medical Practitioners for the purpose of Section 28 of the Mental Health Act".

Table 46 which follows shows the work done by the Mental Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Act, 1959, during the year.

**Table 46.**

DISPOSAL OF CASES	NUMBER
Total Number of cases referred to Mental Welfare Officers	142
Number of informal cases	70
Number of cases under section 29 (Emergency) Mental Health Act, 1959	44
Number of cases under section 25 (Observation) Mental Health Act, 1959	—
Number of cases under section 26 (Treatment) Mental Health Act, 1959	2
Number of cases in which no action was taken	19
Cases referred for preventative and after care for home visiting	7
Number of preventative and after care visits during period	427
Number of mentally subnormal under guardianship	2
Mentally subnormal on licence	1
Mentally subnormal under statutory supervision	102
Mentally subnormal under voluntary supervision	42
Other cases( Education and mental after care)	3
Number of visits to the mentally subnormal at home	620
Number of other visits, interviews, etc.	169





CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL-TREATED IN  
THEIR OWN HOMES.

## CHILDREN NEGLECTED OR ILL TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES.

“Ignorance”, “Want”, “Deprivation”, “Overcrowding”, “Unemployment”—

these were the social evils at the beginning of this century. At this time social surveys, which equated earnings with the basic essentials of life—diet, housing and clothing indicated that 15% of the population were living in poverty. The main cause of this was low wages. Within the working class, at marriage, the family economy was generally stable but became more unstable as the children arrived. A period of stability again appeared when the family grew up and began to find employment but this soon reverted to instability once more when the parents reached the age of retirement with their children all married and in homes of their own.

By 1933 the situation had altered little, although the main cause of poverty was then unemployment. 10% of the population were still living in poverty and the age groups still worst off were the young married couples with young families and the aged.

The introduction of the social reforms following the Second World War, supported by full employment and assisted by post-war re-housing programmes, did much to relieve the social evils of the early part of the century. The general improvement in social conditions brought about by the introduction of the Welfare State allowed the able members of the community by their own efforts to improve the standards of their families and their homes. This, at the same time, however, threw into sharp relief, the existence of some families in which the old evils still existed. Thus the emergence of the “problem family”—the family which needs the benefits of the social services but are unable, for numerous reasons—marital disharmony, low intelligence, social maladjustment, poor management, mental or physical illness, etc., to make use of the services available.

Initially these families were only given assistance when a special problem arose e.g. child neglect, non-payment of rent, etc. Once the problem had been dealt with the assistance ceased. It soon became clear, however, that these families had to be dealt with as units and not as individuals, and, in order to cater for all the families' needs on the preventive level, a co-ordinated service had to be set up.

Thus, following the publication of a Joint Circular from the Home Office, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education in July 1950, a committee of representatives of bodies engaged in social work was formed to consider what more might be done to prevent the neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes. The Com-

mittee is known as the Co-ordinating Committee for the Prevention of Child Neglect, and since the beginning of the delegation scheme has been under the Chairmanship of the Borough Medical Officer of Health. It meets every three months and consists of representatives from the following organisations :—

County Children's Department  
Diocesan Moral Welfare Association  
Borough Education Welfare Service  
Borough Housing Department  
National Assistance Board  
National Coal Board (Housing Welfare Department)  
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to  
Children  
The Newcastle Clergy  
The Probation Service  
Ministry of Labour

In addition the following members of the Borough Health Department attend :

Mental Welfare Officers  
Social Welfare Officers  
Supervisor of Nursing Staff  
Health Visitors

During 1961, four meetings of the Committee were held, when the welfare of fifty-eight children from fifteen families was discussed and appropriate lines of action formulated.





MISCELLANEOUS. HEALTH SERVICES.

Medical Examination of Borough Employees  
Appeals Sub-Committee  
Persons "in need of care and attention"  
Burial of Destitute Persons  
Post Mortem Examinations  
Health Education

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY PURPOSES

During 1961, 83 Corporation Employees were medically examined for fitness for admission to the Corporation Superannuation Scheme. The examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Public Health Department.

Arrangements were made with a General Practitioner for 31 employees to be medically examined for suitability for inclusion in the Corporation's Sick Pay Scheme.

Table 47 which follows gives details of the numbers of employees and staff examined and the Departments concerned :—

**Table 47.**

Department	Superannuation Scheme			Sick Pay Scheme		
	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed
Borough Surveyor's .....	28	28	—	11	11	—
Borough Treasurer's .....	7	7	—	6	6	—
Cemeteries .....	3	3	—	—	—	—
Cleansing .....	11	10	1	—	—	—
Estate Office .....	—	—	—	1	1	—
Libraries .....	6	6	—	2	2	—
Parks .....	11	10	1	8	6	2
Public Baths .....	3	2	1	2	1	1
Public Health .....	4	4	—	—	—	—
Town Clerk's .....	8	8	—	1	1	—
Weights and Measures .....	1	1	—	—	—	—
Museum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates' Clerk's .....	1	1	—	—	—	—

### County Council Employees—

During 1961, 41 County Council Employees were examined for superannuation purposes, 40 of whom were passed as physically fit for admission to the Scheme.

## APPEALS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of five members to deal with applicants' appeals against payment for the domestic help and day nursery services, considered seven cases in the year, four being appeals against assessments for domestic help and three being appeals against the payment for the use of the day nursery services.

Originally appeals were heard by the Health and Welfare Committee but it was found impracticable and the formation of this Sub-Committee was finally agreed. The practice has been for the Sub-Committee to meet before the main Committee which then ratifies the recommendation of the Sub-Committee.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.**

### **Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.**

There were no new cases removed under the powers contained in the above Acts during 1961, but the cases removed during 1960 continued in care throughout the year under review.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50**

### **Burial of Destitute Persons**

This Section of the Act enables a local authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of "the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made".

During the year one burial took place in which the cost was borne by the Council.

## **POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS**

During 1961, 73 bodies were removed to the City General Hospital Mortuary on the instructions of the Borough Coroner and in each case a post-mortem examination was carried out.

## **HEALTH EDUCATION**

"Health" is now thought of in terms of positive health which is admirably defined in the Constitution of the World Health Organisation as follows —

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Health Education, therefore, is a specialised subject and covers a very wide sphere. Ideally, the subject is best dealt with by a



group of educators who have had special training and who are used to conducting lectures and discussion groups. Where this is not possible, as in Newcastle-under-Lyme, it is necessary to rely mainly on the medical staff, health visitors, nurses and associated workers.

In order to ensure unity, instruction is given to co-ordinate the work of the health visitors in the preparation of talks and poster exhibition displays at regular staff meetings held in the department.

Each month, a new subject is dealt with by poster display at the Infant Welfare Centres and questions arising from this from members of the public attending the Centres are answered by the health visitor. Instruction by individual talks, of course, ensures that the recipient fully understands the points made to him. For this and other reasons the group talk is of doubtful value unless assisted by visual aids. This form of instruction is appreciated by the expectant mothers who attend the midwives' Mothercraft Classes which are held regularly each week as is shown in Table 22. A filmstrip projector, recently purchased by the department is now available to assist at these sessions.

Considerably more use could, with advantage, be made of the equipment available for health education purposes but health visitor time, at present, cannot be spared to any great extent from routine duties.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND  
FOOD PREMISES.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Disposal of Condemned Food

Surrenders of Other Food

## Inspection and Supervision of Food Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports that there has been an increase in the number of food shops being converted to self-service, and in most cases endeavouring to sell every type of food stuff. Although most things can be prepacked some products do not lend themselves to this, one in particular being cream cakes and confectionery, and where these cakes are sold in self-service stores it is better for a separate assistant to serve these, since, if they are displayed for self-service they are left open to contamination through repeated handling by the customers.

1961 saw the arrival the "Bake Shop" in the Borough. In this type of shop the pastry and cakes are delivered from the bakery uncooked and are placed in the refrigerator until required for baking. The actual oven is sited in the shop, where the customers can see the products being baked. This ensures that all confectionery is as fresh as possible.

During 1961, there was an average number of complaints from members of the public. These were dealt with "informally", as in many cases the complainants were unwilling to appear as witnesses in possible court proceedings. Nevertheless, when the article was from premises within the Borough a detailed enquiry and investigation into the matter was carried out. These investigations, without the threat of legal proceedings, have been beneficial in that the manufacturers have taken notice, and on occasions they have requested the advice of the inspectors on problems of hygiene.

Co-operation between the manufacturer and the Inspector is the first essential in attaining a high standard of food hygiene. There follows an account of the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year, under the above Acts.

**Table 48.—Record of Inspections and Results**

	No. of Premises	Inspec- tions	Re- Inspec- tions	No. of Premises Visited	Nuisances or defects	
					Found	abated
Dairies & Milkshops	229	146	—	221	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	217	197	12	193	3	3
Food Preparing Premises	184	287	45	184	121	43
Bakehouses	27	56	9	27	9	6
Slaughterhouses	3	355	12	3	2	3
Butchers' Shops	75	128	24	75	36	16
General Shops Selling Food	538	654	62	498	118	99
Market & Stall Inspections	28	239	—	28	1	1



# THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

## (a) Milk Supply.

Number of Dairy Farms in the Borough	...	30
Producers of graded milk	... ..	22
Number of Retail Purveyors of milk	... ..	231
Of these, 194 retail sterilised bottled milk only.		
Number of Dairy Milk Shops	... ..	8
37 retail purveyors hold licenses for the sale of graded milk.		

The following licences in connection with such grades were issued during the year—

Tuberculin Tested	... ..	20
Pastuerised	... ..	37
Two bottling licences were issued during the year—		
Tuberculin Tested	... ..	1
Pasteurised	... ..	1

There is one licensed pasteurising plant in the Borough.

Number of Ice Cream premises registered under Private Act—

Sale only	... ..	213
Manufacture and Sale	... ..	4
		} 217

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Submitted</i>	<i>No. failed Cleanliness Test</i>
Milk :		
Heat Treated	*98	3
Ice Cream and Lollipops	16	—

\*All samples passed Heat-treatment Test

Other articles examined in connection with food inspection, etc :—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Purpose of Examination</i>
2 samples of Marshmallows	Presence of Pathogenic organisms

## Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

All meat condemned by the Food Inspectors is stained in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations and disposed of either by the Local Authority by incineration in the case of small quantities or where whole carcasses are involved through approved collectors.

With regard to other foods (tinned goods, etc.,) these are incinerated or buried at the Council's controlled tip.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

Number of butchers' shops registered under Private Act (including Market Stalls) ...	71
Number of Preserved Food preparing premises registered (including Fish Fryers, 33) ...	184
Number of licensed slaughterhouses ...	3
Number of men licensed to slaughter animals in accordance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 ...	5
Number of Meat and Food inspections ...	486

**Table 49.—Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part**

	Cattle exclud'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	162	89	1	811	171	—
Number Inspected	162	89	1	811	171	—
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	47	39	—	13	11	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cystecerci	29.0	43.8	—	1.73	6.43	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	4	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	4.49	—	—	0.58	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight condemned, 9 cwt. 12 lbs.

There has been a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at the slaughterhouses in the Borough.

## SURRENDER OF OTHER FOOD

						<i>lbs.</i>
Meat Products	...	...	...	...	...	1361
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	112
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	440
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	158
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	53
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tinned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	2591
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...	...	64
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	485
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...	...	133
Tinned Soup	...	...	...	...	...	77
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1981
Cooked Meats	...	...	...	...	...	24
Marsh Mallows	...	...	...	...	...	785
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	1120
Dried Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	28
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total—						9442

(4 tons, 4 cwts., 34 lbs.)

### Total number of samples taken—114

Milk	...	...	85	Epsom Salt	...	2
Lemon Pie Filling	...	...	1	Bicarbonate of Soda	...	1
Salmon Spread	...	...	1	Tinned Meats	...	5
Currants	...	...	2	Oxtail Soup	...	1
Sultanas	...	...	1	Dessicated Coconut	...	1
Jellies	...	...	2	Cheese	...	1
Rice	...	...	1	Plain Flour	...	1
Aspirin	...	...	2	Lard	...	1
Cascara Tablets	...	...	1	Butter	...	1
Siedlitz Powder	...	...	1	Margarine	...	1
Cephos	...	...	1	Tomato Piquant	...	1

All the milk samples were reported by the Analyst to be free from preservatives and artificial colouring matter.

The informal sample of Tomato Piquant contained only 4.0% of tomato solids but should contain at least 6.0%. It was not possible to obtain a formal follow up sample.





ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Inspection of Factories

Housing

Water Supply

Drainage and Sewerage

Swimming Baths

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Pet Animal Act, 1961

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Shop Sanitation

Offensive Trades

Sanitary Accommodation

Public Conveniences

Public Cleansing

## CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

### Atmospheric Pollution

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a local enquiry on 21st February, 1961, into the Westlands (No. 1.) Smoke Control Order. The Order, to which there were nine objections, covers some 710 acres involving 580 premises, was confirmed by the Minister on the 31st May, and came into operation on the 1st December, 1961.

The work of converting and adapting firegrates was completed and the following is a summary of the approximate costs and amount of grant to be paid by the Health Committee :—

	<i>Actual Cost</i>	<i>Amount Ranking for grant</i>	<i>Amount of grant</i>
Private Houses ...	£13,122	£7,700	£5,390
Council House ...	1,271	£1,271	£890
Staffs. Country ...	£61	£61	£43
Total	<u>£14,454</u>	<u>£9,032</u>	<u>£6,323</u>

Of the expenditure of £6,323 the amount recoverable from the Ministry is £3,613.

Detailed inspection was completed on Area No. 2, which comprises that area bounded by Whitmore Road, Dartmouth Avenue and Clayton Road, and the Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation. It has an area of 765 acres, containing 1264 dwellings (813 Council and 541 Private) and the total estimated cost of works of adaptation is approximately £6,715.

The Minister in a circular stated that he considered that it was time for a general renewal of the position, in the light of experience gained since 1959. He asked Authorities to see whether dates originally set for finishing the job could be brought forward, and to prepare programmes for establishing smoke control areas in the five-year period 1962—1966. The proposed programme for the Borough is shown in Table 50 as follows :—

**Table 50.—Number of Premises and Acreage of land  
in Smoke Control Areas.**

(1)	(2) Covered by Orders made up to 31.12.61	(3) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1962	(4) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1963	(5) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1964	(6) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1965	(7) Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during 1966	(8) Final object- ive (the total numbers it is intended ultimat- ely to cover.)	(9) Target Year for complet- ion of pro- gramme.
Premis's	580	1282	1155	1005	1015	735	27,717	1980
Dwell'gs	572	1264	1140	1000	1000	725	24,391	—
Acres	710	765	525	130	250	85	3,882	—

There were teething troubles with the first Smoke Control Area, but the principle is being accepted now by the public, and generally there is co-operation.

In his letter confirming Area No. 1. the Minister stated that smoke pollution is a serious social evil, and he has no doubt that the Council are justified in seeking an immediate reduction in domestic smoke pollution.

Smoke disfigures and corrodes buildings, damages crops and food-stuffs, depletes sunlight of its health giving ultra violet rays, and in producing a dull and drap environment has a depressing psychological effect on the members of the community. It is estimated that the damage by smoke to the economy of the country amounts to £250,000,000 per year.

During the year smoke nuisance in industry has diminished considerably due mainly to efforts to secure a higher standard of efficiency in the use of fuel. Indeed, the stress should be on the increasing need for more efficient burning of solid fuels so that the smallest amount possible is used with each domestic premise. It is only by the efficient use of solid fuels that we can hope to reduce the emissions of visible pollutants and of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere.

It is apparent that coke must form the bulk supply of solid smokeless fuel for some time to come although more reactive smokeless fuels are being developed.

## Smoke Abatement

Number of recorded observations made	10
Number of Notices served	... .. —
Number of Notices complied with	... .. —
Premises visited following observations	10

The following graphs (1 and 2) and tables (51,52,53 and 54) give the comparative figures of smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide deposits in the Newcastle, Westlands and Chesterton areas.

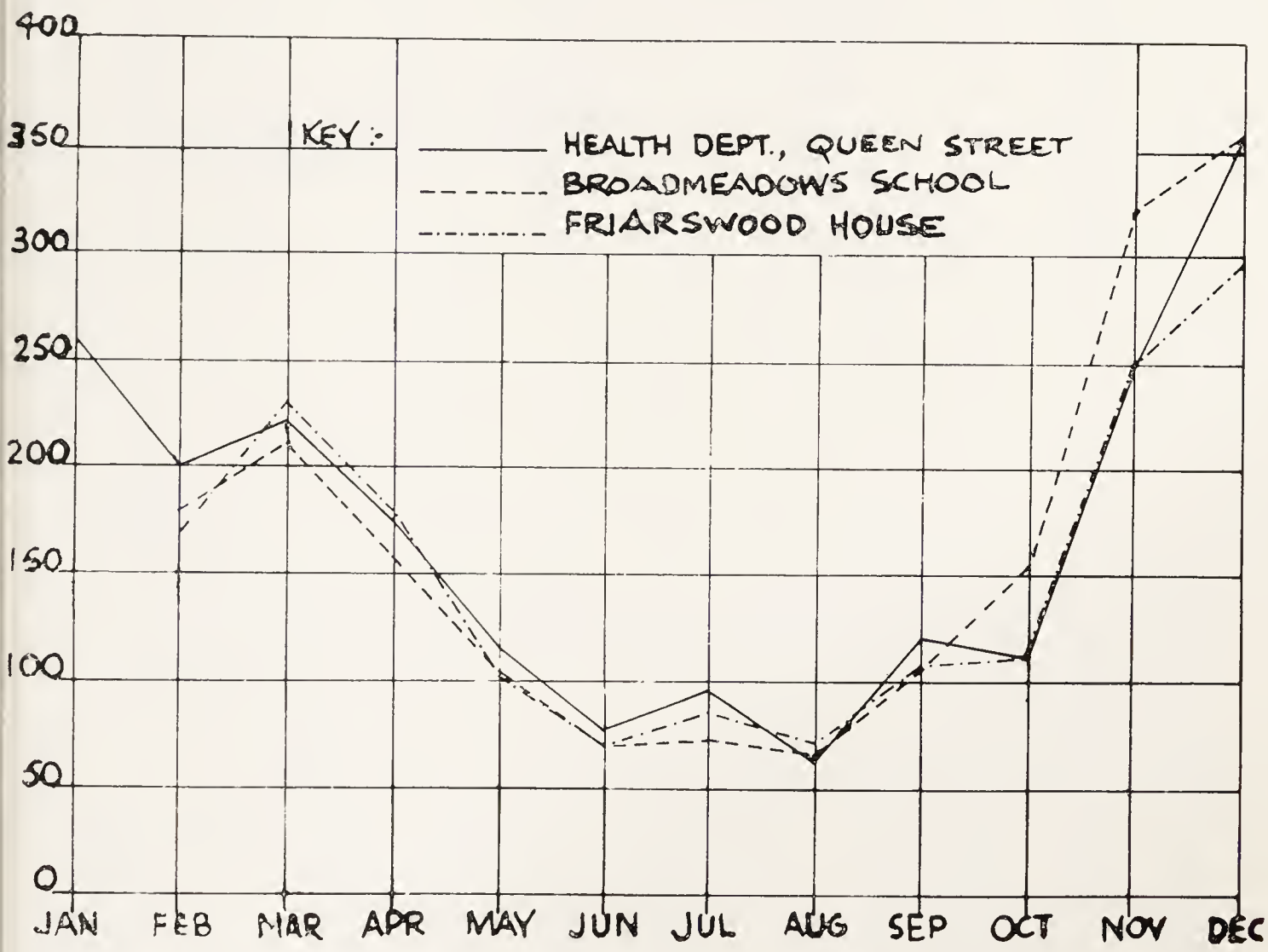
Results were obtained from smoke filter apparatuses installed at the Health Department, Broadmeadows County Secondary Boys' School and Friarswood School Clinic, and lead peroxide candles situated at Roe Lane Playing Fields, Pitfield House and Chesterton Memorial Park. It is interesting to note, from the graphs and tables that the figures for smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere at all three stations follow much the same pattern. In addition there is one deposit gauge at Pitfield House which gives the rainfall and smoke deposited matter.



Graph 1.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION  
Smoke Concentration

Average Daily Concentration (Microgrammes/cu. Metre)

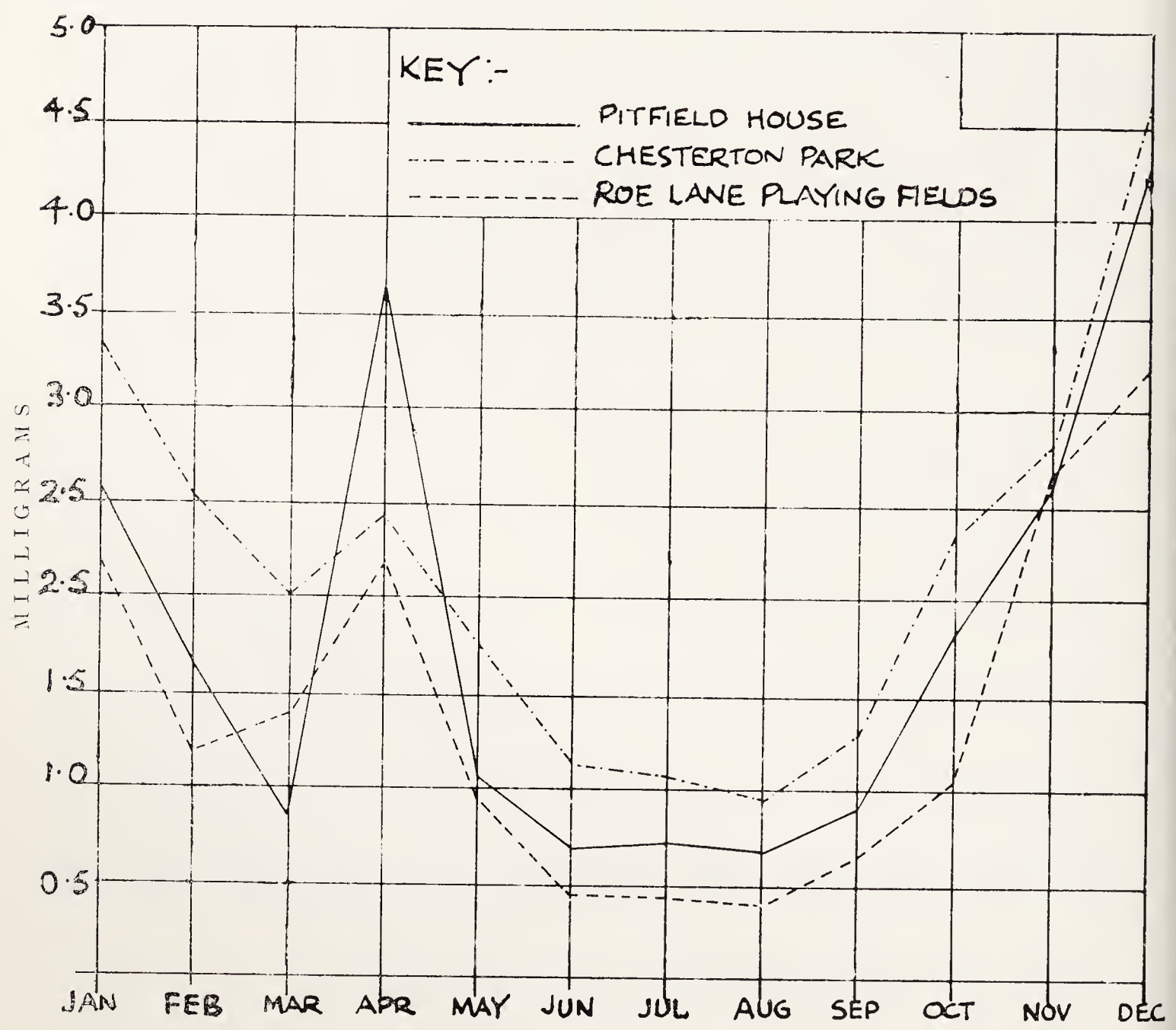


Graph 2.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Sulphur Dioxide Deposits

(expressed as  $\text{mg}/\text{SO}_3$  /Day/100 sq. cm. of Batch 'A' Lead Peroxide Exposed under a louvered cover)



# SMOKE CONCENTRATION

Table 51.

MONTH	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION (MICROGRAMMES PER CU. METRE)		
	QUEEN STREET	BROADMEADOWS SCHOOL	FRIARSWOOD HOUSE
JANUARY	260	—	—
FEBRUARY	200	180	170
MARCH	220	210	230
APRIL	176	159	181
MAY	115	103	102
JUNE	78	69	69
JULY	95	72	85
AUGUST	62	65	71
SEPTEMBER	120	105	107
OCTOBER	111	156	111
NOVEMBER	249	322	250
DECEMBER	357	358	297
AVERAGE	170	164	152

Table 52.

MONTH	Smoke Filter Apparatus—Summary of Concentration (Days)								
	QUEEN STREET			BROADMEADOWS SCHOOL			FRIARSWOOD HOUSE		
	Med'm	Poor	Bad	Med'm	Poor	Bad	Med'm	Poor	Bad
JANUARY	31	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEBRUARY	28	0	0	27	1	0	28	0	0
MARCH	30	0	0	31	0	0	28	0	0
APRIL	27	0	0	28	0	0	27	0	0
MAY	31	0	0	30	0	0	26	0	0
JUNE	30	0	0	25	0	0	28	0	0
JULY	29	0	0	30	0	0	31	0	0
AUGUST	27	0	0	31	0	0	27	0	0
SEPTEMBER	29	0	0	28	0	0	29	0	0
OCTOBER	31	0	0	27	1	0	31	0	0
NOVEMBER	27	3	0	27	3	0	28	2	0
DECEMBER	21	3	0	17	6	0	20	2	0

SULPHUR DIOXIDE DEPOSITS

Table 53.

MONTH	SO <sub>3</sub> mg/DAY/100 sq. cms.					
	Pitfield House		Chesterton		Roe Lane	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
JANUARY .....	2.28	2.60	4.12	3.35	2.78	2.21
FEBRUARY .....	2.05	1.68	4.74	2.55	2.12	1.18
MARCH .....	2.35	0.87	3.20	2.01	2.83	1.39
APRIL .....	1.52	3.63	2.91	2.43	1.43	2.20
MAY .....	1.52	1.06	2.53	1.76	1.46	0.96
JUNE .....	1.48	0.69	1.43	1.13	0.98	0.45
JULY .....	0.51	0.72	1.22	1.08	0.41	0.43
AUGUST .....	0.61	0.68	1.38	0.95	0.58	0.40
SEPTEMBER .....	1.25	0.91	1.74	1.30	1.31	0.65
OCTOBER .....	2.50	1.82	2.89	2.33	2.12	1.03
NOVEMBER .....	1.96	2.59	3.47	2.83	1.50	2.68
DECEMBER .....	2.66	4.26	4.81	4.61	2.43	3.21
1961 AVERAGE	1.79		2.19		1.40	
1960 AVERAGE	1.72		2.87		1.66	
1959 AVERAGE	1.37		2.65		1.39	
1958 AVERAGE	1.52		2.48		1.32	
1957 AVERAGE	1.30		2.42		1.39	

SMOKE DEPOSITED MATTER

Table 54.

Month	Rainfall in inches		Total Solids In Tons per Square Mile	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
PITFIELD HOUSE				
JANUARY .....	4.37	3.74	13.72	10.93
FEBRUARY .....	4.02	2.68	29.39	7.54
MARCH .....	1.38	1.34	10.44	11.47
APRIL .....	1.62	3.62	7.91	17.56
MAY .....	1.50	1.50	33.86	8.88
JUNE .....	3.74	1.62	17.56	15.37
JULY .....	3.86	2.52	14.38	24.25
AUGUST .....	4.65	3.03	21.00	10.16
SEPTEMBER .....	5.08	2.84	19.51	10.03
OCTOBER .....	4.33	4.26	14.58	11.10
NOVEMBER .....	4.69	1.46	17.80	9.57
DECEMBER .....	3.19	2.64	13.58	10.10
1961 AVERAGE	2.60		12.25	
1960 AVERAGE	3.54		17.81	
1959 AVERAGE	2.13		13.92	
1958 AVERAGE	3.45		14.16	
1957 AVERAGE	3.07		14.29	



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

There follows a record of inspections and the results under this heading as reported to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector :—

**Table 55.**

Inspections made with respect to :	No. of Inspect'ns	Nuisances or defects reported	Re-visits made re:- abatement	Nuisances or defects remedied
Public Health Acts—				
Housing	160	333	372	374
Other Nuisances	124	83	176	71
Water Supply	22	22	30	25
Overcrowding	17	2	6	—
Drains—Inspected	386	136	271	117
Tested	152	3	25	3
Sewers, Street Gullies, etc.	178	36	73	39
Sanitary Accommodation	36	15	16	22
Ashes Accommodation	1043	5	1	1
Accumulations	89	13	46	17
Swine, Fowl or other Animals	28	2	13	2
Rivers Pollutions Acts	12	—	1	—
Rats and Mice Infestations (Visits by Inspectors)	451	11	52	7
Houses let in Lodgings	43	8	18	7

### Other visits—

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	3322
Verminous Conditions	...	...	...	266
Disinfection...	...	...	...	3
Schools, Public Buildings, Cinemas, etc.				65
Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	1551
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	3350
Interviews—owners and tradesmen			...	1673

**Table 56.—Notices Served and Complied With**

	Notices Served		Nocies Complied With	
	Prelim.	Statutory	Prelim.	Statutory
Public Health Acts—				
Housing Defects	100	25	81	27
Nuisances	47	8	45	5
Smoke Nuisance	—	—	1	—
Housing Acts	3	—	1	—
Factories Acts	17	—	12	—
Food and Drugs Act	30	—	21	—
Bye-Laws and Local Acts	—	—	3	—
Shops Acts	2	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act. 1949	1	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies Act, 1950	—	—	—	—
Quarry Fencing Act	—	—	—	—

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The following is a summary of the work carried out in the Borough in 1961 under the Factory Acts :—

### (a) Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occu- piers pros- ecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	38	52	—	—
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	214	283	13	—
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	50	48	—	—
TOTAL	302	383	13	—

### (b) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were :—				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	4	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S7)—					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	10	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	19	15	—	10	—

(c) Outworkers' premises.

Business carried on	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Making of Wearing Apparel	13	14
TOTAL	13	14

## HOUSING

### Housing Census :—

(1) Total number of inhabited houses in the Borough 24,992

(2) Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) by Private Enterprise 121 } 434  
(b) by Local Authority 313 }

The principal work done under the Housing Act, 1936 in the Borough during 1961 can be summarised as follows :—

### Clearance Areas.

Eleven areas were represented involving a total of 119 houses and necessitating 1,216 visits.

The following 10 areas were confirmed by the Minister :—

**Table 57.**

AREA	No. of Houses involved	No. of Families	No. of Persons
Black Bank Knutton Area No. 129 (Clearance Order)	8	8	21
Knutton Road, Wolstanton Area No. 133 (Clearance Order)	7	7	17
Higherland (No. 2) Newcastle Area No. 136 (Clearance Order)	3	3	5
Chapel Street, Silverdale Area No. 138, CPO	18	18	59
Cross Street, Longbridge Hayes Area No. 139, CPO	61	65	169
Peel Street, Longbridge Hayes Area No. 140, CPO	7	6	18
Waterloo Buildings, Newcastle Area No. 141, CPO	4	4	15
Primrose Grove, Chesterton Area No. 142, CPO	10	10	26
Pool Street, Higherland, Newcastle Area No. 143 CPO	10	10	28
Deansgate, Newcastle Area No. 145, CPO	6	6	18



## Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	103
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	185
(c)	Number of unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied ... ..	149

In addition 13 individual unfit houses were dealt with as follows :—  
 Section 17, Housing Act, 1957—Demolition Orders—5  
 Closing Orders —8

## Overcrowding.

The number of cases recorded as legally overcrowded at the end of the year was 3.

In the absence of the Main Report of the 1961 Census it is impossible to assess accurately the present position with regard to overcrowding. No new cases were brought to notice although two cases were abated.

## Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.—House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Housing Act, 1961.

Under these Acts, local authorities may make grants for improvements to houses by the provision of such amenities as bathroom, internal toilets, hot water supply, food storage and other modern conveniences.

## Improvements Grants.

153 applications for grant for improvements and conversions have been received and in 131 cases it has been recommended that they are suitable for consideration for grant.

Expenditure ranking for grant approved during the year on 95 applications ... .. £19,169. 15s. 11d.

Expenditure ranking for grant on 94 applications completed during the year ... .. £18,671 . 11s. 7d.

Of the 94 completed, 87 were owner/occupied.

## Certificates of Disrepair.

### Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificates ... ..	7
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates ...	NIL
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates ... ..	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	4
	(b) in respect of all defects ... ..	3



(4)	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	2
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...NIL
(6)	Number of Certificates issued	...	...	5

#### Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	NIL
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...NIL
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	1

### WATER SUPPLY

The following information on water supply was given to me by The Engineer and Manager of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board :—

“The water supplied by the board to the Newcastle Borough area is derived from two sources, being deep wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone. All the water is treated with chlorine, being chloramination at both sources.

During 1961, bacteriological examination on 131 samples were made, of which 61 were of untreated waters at the sources, and 70 of the chloraminated water going into supply. All were of the highest purity and one hundred per cent free from faecal coli organisms. Sixteen chemical samples were analysed, showing moderate mineral and saline content, neutral reaction and an absence of metals. The water is also of moderate hardness; it is not softened, nor is it plumbo-solvent.

All the waters in supply were certified by the Board's Chemist as conforming to the highest standards of bacterial purity and organic quality, indicative of a water pure, wholesome and suitable for purposes of public and domestic supply.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1961 averaged 29.94 gallons per head per day”.

Further to the report of the Engineer and Manager of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Chief Public Health Inspector reports.

“The whole of the area is served by a piped supply on the constant system through the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, the Borough Council being a constituent authority of that Board. Six outlying houses and farms premises derive their water supply from wells and springs, and in three instances the houses involved are included in a housing clearance programme”.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The greater part of the district is sewered, one portion on the combined system, the remained having a separate system for surface water. Portions of the area as yet unsewered include (a) Audley Road (part) and Spring wood, (b) High Lane and Black Bank and (c) Seabridge.

During the year 3,912 yards of new foul sewers and 3,190 yards of storm water sewers were laid. 178 inspections regarding sewers, street gullies, etc., were made and 39 nuisances in connection with complaints were abated.

## SWIMMING BATHS

During the year samples of water were taken from the three swimming baths in use in the Borough. The results were as follows:—

High School Bath—	5 Bacteriological —	5 satisfactory
„ „ „	5 Free Chlorine —	5 satisfactory
King's Memorial Bath—	5 Bacteriological—	5 satisfactory
„ „ „	5 Free Chlorine	5 satisfactory
Hempstalls C.P. School	2 Bacteriological—	2 satisfactory
„ „ „	2 Free Chlorine	2 satisfactory

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 RODENT CONTROL

One full-time and two part-time operators are employed to undertake treatment on all Council and Private properties and to give advice generally following receipt of complaint. In addition, systematic treatment is carried out in connection with the 55 annual contracts with traders affecting factory and business premises.

Sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during April and November with an operating squad consisting of two rodent operators, two sewer men and the use of a van. A total of 882 sewer manholes were inspected and baited and 237 showed pre-bait takes.

3,162 visits were made by the operators and the number of rats destroyed was :—

(a) Caught and Trapped—589 (b) Estimated by baits—1,878

The rodent problem in the Borough is still mainly minor scattered infestation and the maintenance treatments of sewers, together with block control measures has kept the district reasonably satisfactory.

The refuse disposal tips receive regular attention and give very little trouble.

The two methods of rat destruction employed are gassing and poisoning. The poisons and baits used are those approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which include : oatmeal, sausage rusk, zinc phosphide, warfarin, red squills, arsenic, antu, tracking dust and cymag gas.

The following is a copy of the table included in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food :—



Table 58.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses (In Council houses)	(3) All other (includ'g business premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	97	24,052	3,229	27,378	50
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of : Notification	14	204	64	282	3
Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	13	356	31	400	6
III. Number of properties inspected (in Section II) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Mice (Minor)	6	95	32	133	5
(c) Mice (Major)	—	5	6	11	—
(d) Mice (Minor)	7	30	22	59	3
IV. Number of infested properties (in Section III) treated by the LA	14	122	49	185	6

The gross expenditure on rodent control during the year was £1002.

**Vermin Infestation.**

In addition to the service for the destruction of rats and mice, the Department gives advice on methods of eradication of most known insects found in and about dwellings and other premises.

Where a house from which a tenant is to be re-housed in a Council house is found to be infested with vermin, the house and furniture, etc., are disinfected before removal takes place.

There was no complaint regarding infestation of foodstuffs by insects during the year.

**PET ANIMAL ACT, 1951**

Under the provision of this Act no person may keep a pet shop unless he and the premises are licensed by the Local Authority. The licence is renewable each year and among the points to be considered in granting a licence are the suitability of the accommodation, the arrangements for feeding the animals, and the precautions to be taken against the spread of infection.

There are at present seven licenses in force within the Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Work done under this Act during the year was reported to me by the Chief Public Health Inspector as follows :—

### Tents, Vans and Sheds

Number of vans existing at the end of the year :—			
(a)	1 Permanent Site	... ..	34
(b)	3 Other Sites	... ..	6
Number of vans, etc., in possession of owner: —			
	occupiers	... ..	32
Number of vans, etc., known to be overcrowded			
			1
Number of vans, etc., unfit for habitation			
		...	—
Number of visits and inspections made			
		...	373
Nuisances or defects found			
		... ..	2
Nuisances or defects remedied			
		... ..	2

### ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Particulars of action taken is as follows :—

**Table 59.**

COUNCIL HOUSES				PRIVATE HOUSES			
Inspection	Infested	Dis-Infected		Inspection	Infested	Dis-Infected	
		HCN	Other Insecticides			HCN	Other Insecticides
63	—	—	—	34	3	—	3

### SHOP SANITATION

Number of Sanitary visits made to shops	...	45
Number of nuisances or defects found	...	12
Number of nuisances or defects remedied	...	12

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded as being within the Borough				9
Fat Melters, etc....	...	...		6
Tripe Boilers	...	...		1
Rag and Bone Dealers		...		1
Bone Boiler	...	...	...	1
Number of new offensive trades established				Nil
Number of inspections made				11
Nuisances or defects found				—
Nuisances or defects remedied				—



## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following is a summary of the various outdated types of sanitary convenience existing in the Borough at the end of the year :—

No. of houses served by waste water closets	...	...	82
No. of houses served by hand-flushed water closets	...	...	52
No. of houses and premises served by privies (42)	...	...	33
No. of houses and premises served by pail closets (44)	...	...	44
No. of houses and premises served by ash pits (2)	...	...	2

Particulars of conversions made during the year :—

Privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	3
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	3
Waste water closets converted to flushed water closets	...	...	...	9
Hand-flushed closets provided with cisterns	...	...	...	1
Standard dustbins replaced or provided through the Local Authority (excluding new houses erected)			...	1807

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following conveniences are maintained and supervised :—

Newcastle :—	Hassell Street	(Males and Females)
	Pepper Street	„ „ „
	Merrial Street	„ „ „
	Liverpool Road Urinal	
Wolstanton :—	High Street	(Males and Females)
	Bradwell Lane	„ „ „
	Jubilee Road Urinal	
Silverdale :—	Crown Street	(Males)
Knutton :—	Cross Road Urinal	W.C. (Males)
Chesterton :—	Victoria Street	(Males)
	Dragon Square	(Males and Females)
	Net Cost of Services—£10,300.	

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Public Cleansing Superintendent reports as follows :—

The Service operates from the Cleansing Department, Lower Street, Newcastle, Phone No. 65599.

### Staff.

The staff employed in this service is as follows :—

Clerks—3.	Cleansing Foreman—1.				
					<i>Average</i>
Refuse collection and salvage	...	...	...	...	73
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	4
Street cleansing	...	...	...	...	22

Foreman Mechanic—1. Mechanics (Vehicle Maintenance)—2.

### Services :

The following is a summary of the cleansing services performed during the year ending 31st March, 1962 :—

#### (a) Refuse Collection :—

Number of houses and other premises receiving regular refuse collection service	...	...	...	...	...	25,620
Number of premises receiving special trade refuse collection service	...	...	...	...	...	600
Average number of ashbins cleansed per week	...	...	...	...	...	26,353
Number of separate Waste Food Bins in use	...	...	...	...	...	134
Average number of privies cleansed per week	...	...	...	...	...	42
Average number of pail closets cleansed per week	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of cesspools cleansed during the year (excluding work undertaken outside the area)	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total refuse collected—Dry (estimated)	...	24,419	tons			
Salvage (estimated)	...	777	tons			
Wet (estimated)	...	258	tons			
Weight collected per 1,000 population per day (Dry refuse and salvage)	...	...	...	...	17.2	cwts.

#### (b) Refuse Disposal :—

Total estimated refuse dealt with at Destructor Plant or Tips (excluding wet refuse, or covering material) ... 26,908 tons  
(Incineration 1%, tipped 99%)

Most of the refuse collected in the Borough is disposed of at disused marlholes at Crackley Bank, Chesterton.

(c) **Street Cleansing.**

Mileage : Trunk Road (6.46 miles), County Roads (29.78), District Road (72.30 miles), Unadopted Roads (14.95 miles).

Total 123.55 miles.

Mileage of Streets cleansed : 109.6.

**Frequency of Cleansing**

(a)	At least once daily	...	...	...	1%
(b)	Three to five times weekly	...	...	...	3%
(c)	Twice weekly	...	...	...	8%
(d)	Once weekly	...	...	...	58%
(e)	Less than once weekly	...	...	...	30%

Number of Street Gullies :— 6,589

Number of Gully Cleansings during year :— 22,820

**Cost of Public Cleansing Service.**

The following figures show the estimated total cost for all services, with salvage income shown separately.

**Net Expenditure :—**

Refuse Collection	...	...	...	£53,062
Refuse Disposal ...	...	...	...	£3 006
(Salvage Income £5,374)	...	...	...	
				-----
				£56,068
Street Cleansing (all roads)	...	...	...	£13,790
Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	£2,135

